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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

FOR SPRING SEWING GET A BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

FIFTH PAGE.

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Poetry.

BACK FROM TOWN.

Old friends allus is the best,
Halest like and heartiest;
Knowed us first, and don't allow
We're so blame much better now!
They was standin' at the bars
When we grabbed "the kivvered kyars"
And lit out fer town, to make
Money—and that old mistake!

We thought then the world we went
Into beat "The Settlement,"
And the friends 'at we'd make there
Would beat any anywhere!
And they do, fer that's their biz;
They beat all the friends they is—
'Cept the real old friends like you
'At staid home, like I'd ort to!

W'y of all the good things yit
I ain't shet of, is to quit
Business, and get back to sheer
These old comforts waitin' here—
These old friends an' these old hands
'At a feller understands;
These cold winter nights, and old
Young folks chased in out the cold!

Sing "Hard Times'll Come Ag'in No More" and neighbors all jine in!
Here's a fellow come from town
Wants that air old fiddle down
From the chimbley! Git the floor
Cleared for one cowtillion more!
It's poke the kitchen fire, says he,
And shake a friendly leg with me!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE GARDEN.

Oh! Let me shun this spot,
I fear the signs I see,
This is the Garden, is it not,
That's called Gethsemane?
The Garden where the broken heart
Cries vainly to its pain, "Depart!"

This is the spot and thou must weep,
Now enter in thy watch to keep!

Oh! save me, save from this,
I pray on bended knee;
Reprieve my soul and let it miss
Bitter Gethsemane;
Lock fast the Gate nor let me face
The awful anguish of this place!

It may not be! Enter thou in;
None can from this exemption win!

Oh! would I might delay
The night when I must be
The solitary soul to stay
In dark Gethsemane!
Whisper to me ye who have known,
Do mourners wrestle here alone?

Enter the Garden, nor despair,
For Christ shall watch beside thee there!
—Susie M. Best, Cincinnati, O., in The Independent.

I WANT NOT LOVE.

I want not love, but who will be my friend?
I feel the need of some kind soul, to strew
My way with blossoms, as I wander slow
Down toward the valley where all paths
must end * * * *
Can I not find a friend?

I want not love,—I only want a friend.
Love's joys are rapture, but its pains are death;
And joys and pains to love are food and breath;
So, when these weary arms I would extend,
Let them enfold a friend!

I want not love,—ah no! I want a friend!
Why should a broken heart be tortured still?
Have I not heard of misery my fill?
But then who readest what I here have penned,—
Will thou not be my friend?
—George Arnold.

THE KISS OF CHILDREN.

No thought of sense unsatisfied
The kiss of little children brings,
No after-taste of bitter things,
No tearful prayer for peace denied,
No shadow of remorse's wings;
No sense of fallen worth and pride,
No feverish search of Lethe's tide—
But from their lips contentment springs.

The kiss of little children wakes
The hope of endless better things,
It stirs our hearts, till memory sings
Of our lost innocence and takes
Us by the hand—that childlike clings
To hers—along her path, and makes
Us nobler for the truth, that breaks
The dream the kiss of children brings.
—New England Magazine.

Miscellany.

SITTING BULL'S FIRST NIGHT.

How He and His Warriors Were Scared Out of a Dakota Show.

Fifteen years ago times were lively in Dakota, and Fargo was a booming town of 12,000 people. Half a dozen theatrical entertainments were in full blast, and a seventh manager opened a new house, the magnificence of which far outshone those of its competitors. The theater was to be opened Monday evening, and that morning, says a writer in Kate Field's Washington, the train from the West brought the great Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, with a small party of Indians who were en route to Washington to interview the great father. The new manager secured the attendance of the warriors for the opening of his house, and the hundreds of tenderfeet who had never yet seen a real Indian in war paint paid fabulous prices for seats.

Sitting Bull and his warriors were on hand early, gaudily arrayed in feathers, head dress, beaded blankets and wampum. They were seated at the end of the center aisle in the space between the orchestra railing and the front row of the parquet. The red men preserved their monumental stoicism and throughout the entertainment not a smile wrinkled their faces. Each one of them carried a short painted stick, one end of which was split. Into the split was thrust a small piece of looking glass. Occasionally the Indians held the mirrors up before their eyes and took a careful survey of the audience behind them. This enabled them to see what was going on all over the house without shifting their position. The closing feature of the programme was an act performed by a female trapeze performer who was advertised to possess wonderful strength in her jaws. The stage manager announced that she would hang suspended from the trapeze bar by her knees, and support a heavy cannon with her teeth while it was discharged. At the sight of the cannon Sitting Bull and his men began to show signs of uneasiness. They shifted about in their seats nervously. Two men lifted the cannon and left it dangling from the woman's jaws. The muzzle of the weapon swung on a level with the Indians' headdress.

Sitting Bull and his warriors by this time had become extremely nervous. They looked at each other inquiringly, as if they suspected that they had been drawn into a trap and were to be deliberately slaughtered. They jabbered to each other excitedly and two or three times so far forgot their stoicism as to look over their shoulders. Finally, everything was in readiness; the stage manager stepped back, gave the string that he held a jerk, there was a flash and a roar, and out of the cloud of smoke that shot into the parquet Sitting Bull and his warriors sprang, wildly shouting as they made their way down the aisle, striking madly right and left with the long-stemmed stone pipes which they carried. No attempt was made by the audience to stop the Indians, who made their way outside, and didn't stop running until they reached the hotel. For once the fearless chief of the Sioux was unnerved.

She Had No Fears.

He—Do you think, dearest, that you will ever grow tired of me?

She—No, darling, you need have no fears. You have called upon me every night for six months in the same suit, and still I love you.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Why He Gets Tired.

Mamma—Why do you always run when sent to the postoffice?

Maurice—Because it takes so long to go when I walk that it tires me all out. —Harper's Young People.

Breaking It Gently.

Telegram from Nyman Rodd (to the man's wife)—"Your husband met with an accident and was killed."

Her Telegram—"Send on the remains."

The Answer—"There are none. He met a bear."—Life.

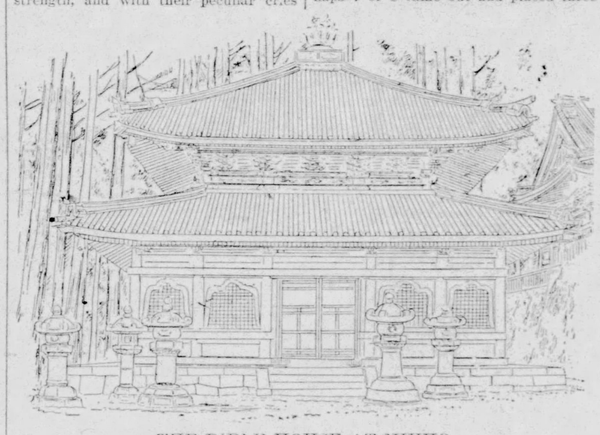
DAYS AND NIGHTS IN OLD JAPAN.

WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BLADE, BY

ROBINSON LOCKE.

Aside from the tombs of the shoguns and its one quaint street, the chief charm of Nikko is the beautiful country round about, all of which may be visited by rikisha or kaga, or, best of all, by walking. The mountains that nearly encircle the picturesque village, are full of waterfalls, hot springs and pretty lakes that mirror the beauties of hill and wooded dale in their smooth surfaces. One of the prettiest of these lakes is Chuzenji, which is about a three hours' walk up the mountains from Nikko. It takes on additional interest from the supposition that it was the impassable body of water which stopped Shodo Shonin when he attempted to scale the peak of Nantaizan, which rises from the shores of the lake. In the little village of Chuzenji is a temple said to have been founded by Shodo after he had finally accomplished the ascent. The whole country thereabouts is beautiful to a degree, especially in the autumn, when the foliage is so showy.

One of the pleasantest of the shorter excursions in the vicinity of Nikko was the one we made by rikisha to Urami-taki, or the Back View cascade. For some distance the road was lined with houses of a better class, and then, with a sudden turn, it branched off to a great desolate plain or moor. At times there were long excavations through small sand hills, where it was almost impossible for the stout coolies to pull the rikishas. A couple of miles away, to the right, were the mountains at whose base ran the turbulent little stream that caused Shodo so much trouble, and over on the left was another great range, both of them seeming to come together miles away, directly in front of us. As we passed on up the valley, the road became lower, and a few minutes' brisk trot brought us to a cosy little tea-house, where we left the rikishas and proceeded on foot, following a narrow path that zig-zagged up the side of the mountain, till we could see the river right below us, boiling and bubbling over the rocks. At one place the hill we were ascending jutted out over the river, and the path had to be cut in the face of the rock. We were a hundred feet or more above the level of the plain, which spread out, wedge-shaped, before us, flanked on both sides by the higa mountains. Then the path made a sudden descent for a couple of hundred yards, and, passing around some huge boulders, we came to a narrow part of the stream across which were two planks roped together. Over this we carefully picked our way, the water, lashed to a foam, boiling and seething beneath the frail bridge. Once across, there was a lively scramble over and around great rocks, up a short flight of steep stone steps, and we had before us the Back View cascade, a beautiful sheet of water, seemingly issuing from a tunnel, open at the top, through the summit of the mountain, and falling straight down, with a deafening roar, 50 feet into a great pool, whose waters were churned into milkwhite foam. It was a charming sight, fascinating in its simple grandeur.



THE BIBLE HOUSE AT NIKKO.

A beautifully decorated building that is the depository of a complete collection of the Buddhist scriptures, contained in a fine revolving octagonal bookcase with red lacquer panels and gilt pillars.

Higher falls and grander ones there are, but none more beautiful than the single stream of water tumbling out from its leafy bed, 50 feet above, to fall straight and sheer, into that rock-encircled basin.

Closer to us was another cascade, rippling down the steep mountain side, coming from hidden springs half way up the wall-like mountain and losing itself under the massive rocks that formed the big basin. Across the wide, circular pool another waterfall started in the upper regions, and after dashing down ten or twenty feet, lost itself in the pine-covered rocks, only to appear again lower down, to leap, with far-reaching spray, into the ever-bubbling pool. Surely nature played some queer pranks when she made Japan, and her wildest, maddest one was the formation of this fairy-like scene, hidden far away from the haunts of man, high up in that almost inaccessible valley.

There was a path, wet and slippery, along the face of the rocks, that led behind the big waterfall, whence the name Back View cascade, but no one in our party was venturesome enough to attempt it.

On the way back to the little tea house where the rikishas had been left, a fine rain began to fall, and we were wet and cold when we reached the hospitable inn. Dainty cups, filled with hot, fragrant tea, and toast, thin and brown, were soon served, and in a very short time it did not matter to us whether it rained or not. While we sat there discussing the welcome refreshment, a number of women passed the house leading pack horses down the valley to the village. Each horse had on the pannier a great load of wood cut to the proper size for making charcoal. The women had walked all this distance up the mountains and were trumping back again after having loaded the horses.

Small, wiry women they were. They wore a large loose coat of some blue stuff over a waist and short skirt, of the same material. Their legs were encased in skin tight trousers that came down to the ankles, where the short white socks were tucked under them, the socks being protected by straw sandals, fastened around the ankle with a thong of straw. On their heads they wore a big circular straw hat, conical in shape, and over their shoulders, as a protection from the rain, they had thrown a sort of a loose cape, made of straw, that shed the water perfectly.

The ride home through that pelting rain storm was anything but agreeable, although it was exciting enough to prevent its being at all monotonous. During the descent of the hill the men went at a rapid pace, bouncing over rocks and through mud holes as though there were no such thing as upsetting or breaking the frail two-wheelers. The leather hoods were pulled over our heads and the rain cloth was up over our laps and almost to our eyes, so that about all we could see were the bare, brown legs of the coolies, as they paddled along through the mud, the steep down grade greatly accelerating their movements. When we reached the moors the wheeling was still more difficult, as the rain had made the road, bad enough before, one long string of mire, full of unsuspected holes and half hidden rocks. But the coolies, bending low over the shafts, exerted some of their superfluous strength, and with their peculiar cries stimulated each other to renewed exertions, and soon landed us at the hotel, where our little sitting room with its toy fire in the play stove seemed the most comfortable spot imaginable.

As I have already stated, a week or ten days could be spent profitably at Nikko and vicinity. The altitude is just enough to make the air bracing and invigorating. The scenery is charmingly picturesque, the tombs of the Shoguns are second to none in Japan for richness of design and brilliancy of coloring, the excursions into the country are full of ever new and charming delights, the Kanaya, with its mysterious panels and soft-footed, deft-handed maids, and its excellent table is a most pleasant hotel, in short there is no reason why a traveler with plenty of time on his hands could not stay there a couple of weeks, or four lighted sticks of incense on each side of the door. Some one was dead within that house.

A short run from the park brought us to the "Washington Market," as a sign painted in English and Japanese letters informed passersby. It was a butcher shop, a low story and a half building on the corner of two streets. It was entirely open in front, and the rikishas landed us fairly within the shop. Suspended from pegs that lined the back of the room, which was possibly fifteen or eighteen feet long, by about ten feet deep, were halves of beef, mutton, etc., all neatly dressed and ready for the cleaver. In the front of the store was a long low counter, on which the meat was cut into pieces to suit purchasers. Everything was scrupulously neat and clean. The butchers were mild looking men, carefully dressed and neat and cleanly in every way. They were dextrous with their implements of trade and cut and carved in a manner quite expert. Over against the left wall of the shop was a little raised platform, say two or three feet long by one or two deep. Here sat, crosslegged, of course, the bookkeeper, who kept account with those buyers who did not pay cash. A queer system of book-keeping it was, too. He had in front of him a foolscap paper book, quite four inches thick. The leaves were four inches wide and fourteen long. When he wished to make an entry in his book he started at the top of the right hand page and made his peculiar marks, such as you see on tea chests, down the page in a straight column, writing in perpendicular columns from right to left, instead of in horizontal lines from left to right as we do. He wrote with remarkable rapidity, though the result looked very much as though a large healthy fly had fallen into a bottle of ink and crawled all over the page.

The meat used in Yokohama is all grown in the vicinity, though some of it is shipped thither from points further south, notably from Kobe, the plains round about that city furnishing excellent grazing for cattle. Kobe beef is famous all over Japan, and is used almost exclusively in the foreign hotels, and all the ships are supplied with it. It is of an excellent quality, and is reasonably cheap, the best cuts ranging from eight to eighteen cents a pound, our money and weight. The middle and lower classes use but very little beef, fish being their favorite meat, and according to our ideas they eat very little of that.

A short distance up the street from the Washington market, through a narrow street or lane, is the fish and vegetable market. On the way there we passed a number of flower shops, and bought great bunches of magnificent chrysanthemums of all colors, fifteen and twenty in a bunch, for fifteen sen, or about ten American cents.

A peculiar feature of this early hour, was the sale of baked sweet potatoes, very cheap and very good. In front of one of these shops, close to a well of running water, there was a number of wooden buckets filled with fresh water and sweet potatoes. A small boy, not more than eight years old, was standing with his chubby bare feet on the rim of one of these buckets washing the potatoes, in what seemed to be a very peculiar manner. The lad had two pieces of bamboo crossed like a long letter X fastened together with a narrow board at the ends down among the potatoes in the bucket. He had hold of the free end of the X, and with a pushing and hauling motion of the arms twisted and turned the closed end in the water, and thoroughly cleansed the potatoes. When they were perfectly clean, he drew another bucketful of fresh water from the well, and with a large open-work iron scoop soused them in this fresh water, after which they were taken into the shop and slowly baked over a low charcoal fire. When they had been cooked through, they were cut in quarters and exposed for sale on an iron platter kept warm over a fire. They were in active demand by the fishermen and laborers who were so early astir.

The fish and vegetable market was a low one-story building covering about an acre of ground. A part of it had no other roof than that made by bamboo poles on which a sort of loose matting was spread as a protection against the sun. It would be perfectly useless in case of rain. But that would not matter, as the market men would not come out on rainy morning. The Japanese have a most remarkable aversion to rain, and if they can possibly help it, will never stir out of doors except when it is dry. Fishermen even will not start out after their morning catch if it is rainy or squally. They simply wait till the storm blows over them. A day or two is nothing to them. If they can't do a thing to-day, why, it will do just as well to-morrow or next week or next month. It's all the same to them. They live to-day. To-morrow they know nothing and care nothing about. And they don't seem to care much for to-day, for they take things so easily, never hurrying, never planning, never doing anything except that which comes up to be done in the regular course of events. It's a happy, lazy life they lead, according to our notion of things. Yet they are a busy, industrious race, always engaged in some occupation. I suppose we get our idea of their laziness from the lack of results observable each day. With us we set out in the morning with the fixed determination to accomplish a certain amount of work during the day. And we bend every energy to do that which we have set out to do, and usually succeed. With them the case is entirely different. They plod along industriously all day, and if, when the time comes to go to bed, the matter they had in hand is finished, well and good. If not, it does not make a particle of difference. They take it up to-morrow morning where they put it down to-night, and go on in the same way until it is done. Perhaps their way is the best after all. They, at least, are not consumed with that ever increasing, always consuming fire of restless speed and irresistable push that makes our Americans gray haired, prematurely old men long before their time.

In this market house there were no counters, no stalls, none of that attempt at tempting decoration seen in the markets in America, or Germany or France. Everything here was as clean as could be. There were wells of running water every few feet from which hollow bamboo tubes conveyed the water to all parts of the building. The fish, such, for instance, Ki, our sea bass, lobsters, shrimps, eels, etc., etc., were all neatly arranged in wicker baskets piled methodically on the mats that covered the well swept ground. Japanese servants, male and female, clanked along on their wooden clogs stopping here to buy some eels and there to get some fish. There was no noise, no bustle, no confusion. As each purchase was made, buyer and seller saluted each other ceremoniously, and the one went back to his house and the other to his wares.

The vegetable market was well stocked with radishes, which are grown here all the year around; carrots, cabbages, string beans, done up in bunches of two dozen pods, and neatly tied together with green bamboo fibre, diminutive pumpkins that would greatly amuse an American farmer, all of which were sold by the pound. Tiny Japanese oranges, figs, persimmons and grapes were also exposed in great profusion, and looked very tempting on the cool green leaves that lined their wicker baskets.

As we were coming away the steward of a French man-of-war lying in the harbor had just completed his purchase for the day. The fish and vegetables were loaded into large round baskets piled up one on the other in two piles. A Jap porter fastened the ropes of the baskets to a pole, and then to see that they were secure, lifted one of the piles. It was an awfully heavy load, seemingly taking all of his strength to lift it. After thoroughly assuring himself that everything was all right, he stooped down and placing the pole across his shoulders so there was one pile in front of him and another behind, he gently raised the enormous load and slowly trotted off with it, much to our amusement, as we supposed, of course, that no one man could make off with such a burden.

By this time the sun was high in the heavens, and we went back to the hotel through streets now teeming with life and animation, that but a short hour before had been silent and deserted. The vendor of macaroni was astir selling his goods from clean wooden tubs that he carried along suspended from the ends of bamboo poles, placing them on the ground whenever a customer stopped him to buy some of the stringy stuff of which the Japanese are inordinately fond.

From the country back of the bluff came the sturdy peasant bringing a load of charcoal to the city. The early morning air was cool and crisp, and he had clothed himself in tight fitting trousers of a stuff somewhat resembling our blue jeans. The upper portion of his body was covered with a loose fitting wadded coat, while on his head was a straw hat covered with black cloth. He was leading his horse, a small, scrawny native that seemed hardly strong enough to drag the small two wheeled cart loaded with charcoal done up in bundles and wrapped with rice straw ropes.

Near the hotel we passed a number of shops where busy Japs were engaged in making tubs of various kinds. They were all seated on the floor, and used their feet to hold the pieces of wood, or the long strips of bamboo which formed the hoops, as deftly as we would use our hands. In another shop carpenters were at work doing everything backward, according to our notion of things. The Japanese are very peculiar in this respect, or rather they consider the Westerners very peculiar for doing things directly opposite to their way.

For instance, the keys in their locks turn in instead of out, as do ours. They draw the plane towards them; they carry their babies on their backs instead of in the arms; their mourning color is white and not black; when they build a house the roof is first constructed; the best rooms of the house are in the rear; when making a statement of account or bill they set down the figures first, and then the description of the items; when entering a house they remove their shoes instead of their hats; they mount a horse on the right side, put him in the stable with his head to the door; they do up parcels with a silk handkerchief and blow their noses on a piece of paper; they say "east-north" and "west-south," instead of "northeast" and "southwest;" after a bath they dry themselves with a damp towel; at dinner they have wine and speeches before instead of after the meal; their books begin where we find the end, they turn the pages from left to right and read down the column, the foot notes being printed at the top of the pages. And they seriously think we are crazy people not to do these things as they do.

There is a street in the Settlement or foreign part of Yokohama given up almost entirely to curio shops. Many an hour we spent prowling through these quaint collections in the Benten-dori, as the street is called. A singular thing about Yokohama is that, although the streets in the Settlement and on the Bluff have names, they are seldom used, all the houses being numbered consecutively, and the numbers used to designate the location. Thus in going to the Canadian Pacific steamship offices you would tell your rikisha man to go to No. 200, not to such and such a number of such a street. Benten-dori, however, is more of a quarter than a mere street, being recognized as the headquarters for all sorts of native curios.

We found the shops all small, very small, and so lumbered up with stuff that we hardly dared move around lest we would tumble a bronze god off his perch or knock over an antiquated suit of armor that some valliant warrior wore in the times when the Japs fought each other for the land they held instead of fighting each other as they do now for the shekels of the globe trotting Americans and other foreigners. Swords form a very important feature of these curio collections. They are of all sizes, shapes and styles, from the small dagger up to the great clumsy executioner's double-handed sword eight and ten feet long. After seeing the hundreds of swords exposed for sale everywhere in Japan, there came up a Yankee feeling of distrust about the genuineness of all of them. I could not help feeling that the wily Jap was manufacturing old swords for the express purpose of supplying American collectors with fine specimens of the ancient weapons. On second thought, however, it was seen that such a course was entirely unnecessary, and your average Jap never does anything he don't have to. From the earliest days the height of every Japanese boy's ambition was to attain the dignity of carrying a sword. As he grew older and became a warrior or a paid retainer of some powerful Prince, he was permitted to carry two swords and a dagger. This custom prevailed down to the year 1876, when a law was passed prohibiting under severe penalties the wearing of swords. Out of a population of forty million people it is safe to say that fifteen million carried two swords habitually, besides those that were preserved as relics of former years. So that law of 1876 threw thirty million swords on the market in addition to the vast number then in stock. In sixteen years it has been utterly impossible to dispose of between thirty and forty million swords, to say nothing of the daggers, consequently there will be no necessity of several years to come for the Japanese to make old swords, and the enthusiastic collector has every assurance now that he is buying the real article. True, you will find in all these shops beautiful lacquered and cloisonned scabbards that could not have been made in the old days, but by taking out the little pin in the handle and removing the blade you will invariably find stamped thereon the maker's name, thus proving conclusively that the blade is genuinely old, no matter how modern the scabbard may be.

Some of the old scabbards we saw were wonderfully made, oftentimes of hard wood bound and tipped with gold or silver and inlaid with ivory or mother of pearl in elaborate designs, the handles covered with the white pebbled skin of the shark, the end mounted with curved gold, silver or bronze. The curved blade was twisted around the shark skin and was kept in place by a little diamond-shaped ornament, very small, but worked in the most exquisitely dainty manner. These hilts, handles and fastenings are now eagerly bought by the genuine lover of Japanese metal work who can appreciate and enjoy the pretty conceits, so skillfully worked up, with which they are adorned.

Another prominent feature in all the native curio stores, and one that, like the articles just mentioned, shows the Japanese love for the beautiful in little things is the Netsuke, an insignificant looking little article in ivory, bone or wood, that would not attract a passing glance from one who did not understand its value or did not appreciate its merit. It was and is used as a button on the end of the strings attached to tobacco pouches, so that when the cords are slipped under the sash about the waist this Netsuke prevents it from slipping. They were of all sizes, from the tiny, carved ivory pieces not larger than old fashioned silver ten cent pieces to the more elaborate affairs two or three inches in diameter, made of finely engraved bronze, inlaid with gold. I have a little ivory one a quarter of an inch square, representing a tiny bamboo dustpan, on which is a diminutive rat, whose tail is so long that it curls over and under the pan. The carving is so fine and delicate that a strong glass is needed to bring out all its beauties.

The subjects treated on these Netsukes are limitless, but the favorite themes are the household beings who are known as the Seven Gods of Luck. The chief of these in ancient days was Bishamon, the God of Glory, the especial deity of the soldier intent upon conquest. He is a warrior clad in knightly armor, and holding in one hand a spear and in the other a pagoda, symbols of power.

The Goddess Benten is the tutelary saint of women who pray to her that they may be fruitful. She is usually shown playing the biwa, or lute.

Hotei is seen every where. He is the patron saint of children, and typifies contentment and good nature. He is fat and jovial, and is always accompanied by a bag supposed to be filled with toys.

Ebisu is the God of Daily Food, and is always represented with a big fish, the tai, which the Japanese prize more highly than any other.

Daikoku is the God of Wealth. He is a stout, little old man, standing on two bales of rice with a hammer in his raised hand. This hammer is supposed to be filled with treasures, which Daikoku pours out upon those he wishes to befriend.

Jurojin and Fukurokuju are the Gods of Longevity and of Wisdom respectively. The former is distinguished by the crane, the tortoise and the white stag, all of which are emblematic of long life. The latter's distinguishing mark is a preternaturally high forehead, often reaching a foot or so above the eyes.

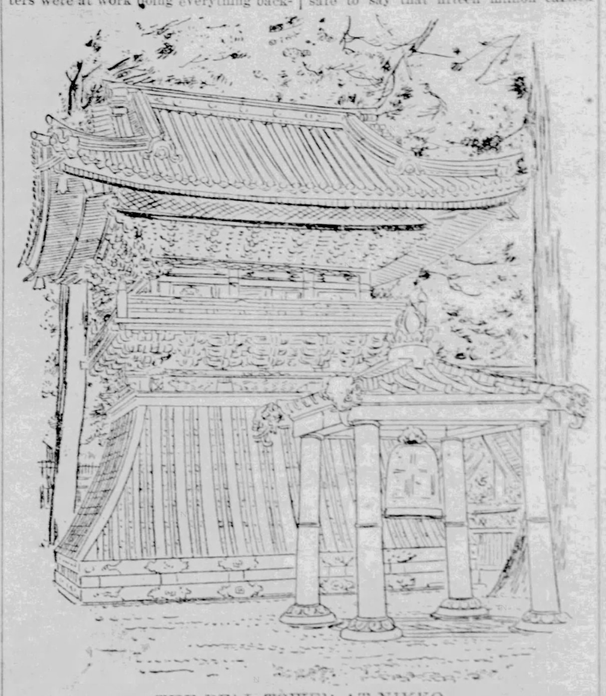
It will be readily seen that such subjects as these afford an excellent opportunity for the fun-loving Japanese, and they have availed themselves of that opportunity without stint. Daikoku, Hotei and Ebisu have been done in every conceivable way, and Fukurokuju and his high forehead has been carved and engraved in a thousand ludicrous styles.

There is a great fascination in the collections of Netsukes. At first one is apt to pass them by as insignificant toys unworthy serious attention. But after studying the wonderful carving and knowing the peculiarities of the subjects treated it is not long before one gets into a genuine collector's fever and exercises as much care and skill in their selection as a china collector in the accumulation of fine bric-a-brac.

The Japanese pipe is another collector's fad. They are of such delicate workmanship, so varied in design and general treatment, that the field for the collector has really no limit. Old books, printed in colors from wooden blocks, or painted by hand on finest silk, were very numerous in these curio shops in the Benten-dori, as were also the lanterns of paper, bronze or black iron, hammered and cut and engraved in a thousand fanciful and artistic designs.

These are but a few of the many interesting articles to be seen in the Benten-dori. An enumeration of everything shown would be an endless task. But this brief list will convey some faint idea of the attractions of this famous street and its celebrated stores.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.



THE BELL TOWER AT NIKKO.

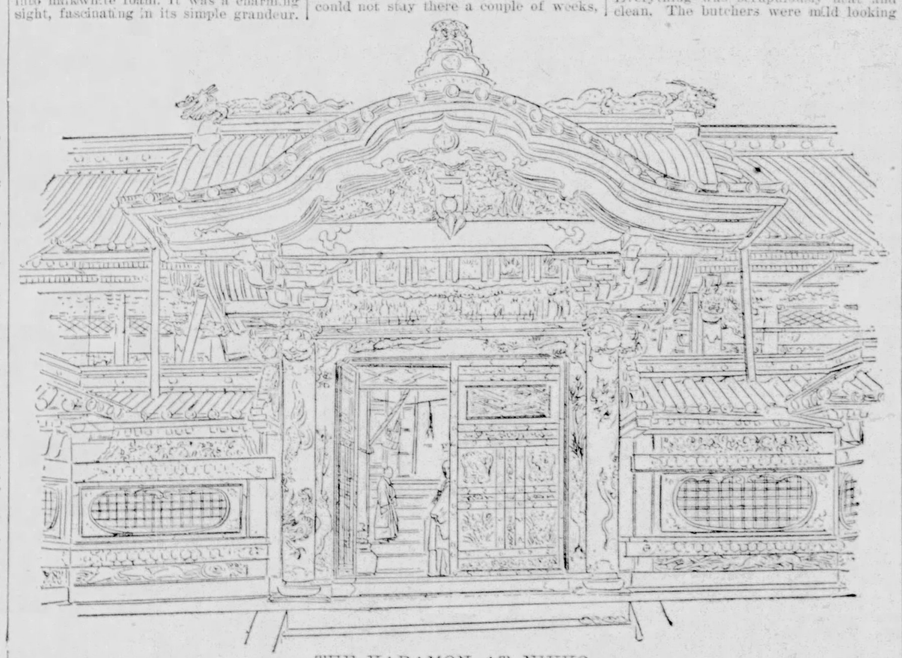
In one of the temple courts, which also contains a bronze candelabrum, presented by the King of Loochoo; a bell given by the King of Corea, called "the Moth-eaten Bell," because of there being a hole in top, just under the ring by which it is suspended; a bronze lantern from Corea; a candelabrum from Holland; a drum tower similar to the bell tower, and behind these a temple dedicated to the Buddhist god, Yakushi Nyorai.

A PACK HORSE.

Seen in Yokohama, loaded with bundles of charcoal. When the Jap wishes to hitch his horse he does so by wrapping the leading string around the two front legs, just below the knees.

JAPANESE CARPENTERS.

Showing how they work in a manner just opposite of that of American Artisans.



THE KARAMON AT NIKKO.

A gate composed of Chinese woods, inlaid with great skill, through which entrance is effected to an enclosure in the temple grounds, containing an oratory and a chapel. The fine workmanship in this gate makes it one of the famous sights of Nikko.

A MACARONI VENDOR.

A servant girl is buying a morning meal. The cape worn by the man is made of straw, and is quite water-proof.

JAPANESE TUB MAKERS.

Sitting on the floor, hard at work. In certain stages of the work they use their feet to hold the unfinished tubs.

In a Matrimonial Bureau.

"Well, madamoiselle, isn't he a handsome fellow?"

"Yes, he is, but certainly one of his legs is too short."

"Too short? Quite the contrary; one of his legs is too long."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Zinc.

Southwestern Missouri furnishes 80 per cent. of the zinc ore mined in the United States.—Kansas City Journal.

TAPERING OFF.

A Young Husband Plays Upon the Innocence of His Wife.

It was nearly midnight when the young bride heard the front door softly opened, and as he came up in his stocking feet she closed her eyes and determined that the time for action had at last come, says the Waverly Magazine.

"This will never do, George," she said, with a steely glitter in her eye that sobered him on the instant. "Perhaps I wouldn't mind it so much in the years to come, but our honeymoon is barely over, and here you stay out nearly all night. Unless you promise to stop, I'll go back to my father."

"Forgive me, my dear," he replied, bracing himself for the supreme effort of his life, for he knew the crisis had come, and upon the result depended whether marriage was to be a failure or a blooming success. "I know my conduct must seem cruel to you, but that is only because you know so little of men and their ways. All my life I have been accustomed to staying out all night. I can't stop suddenly, for the doctor has told me I have heart disease, and that any sudden shock was likely to kill me. That's why, my dear, I must taper off gradually."

"Forgive me, George," she sobbed, throwing herself on his breast. "I have been very selfish. I know you try to do what is for the best for you. Never again will I scold you, for it would drive me crazy if I knew I was the cause of your killing yourself."

A Brave Deed to be Done.

Mrs. McBride—Before we were married, you often wished there was some brave deed you could do for me to show your love.

Mr. McBride—Yes, dear, and I would do it now.

Mrs. McBride—Then I want you to go down into the kitchen and discharge Bridget.—Harper's.

AFTER DEATH—WHAT?

Questions of Much Interest That are at Present Impossible to Answer.

The question is often asked: "What will become of the higher animals, since they, too, have mind and moral affections?" The more startling question is asked: "What will become of beastly savages?" or "Where do all the children go who die in infancy?" It can not be thought that all these have acquired citizenship in the universe. There has scarcely been developed in them a personality, or anything by which they would know themselves after their earthly environment was taken away. What clue of any sort do they carry wherewith to maintain their identity? Or what is there in them worth saving more than so much mud-stuff or soul-stuff? We may believe that nothing precious will be lost; we may hope, too, if any being, a dog or a horse, possesses the infinite qualities which make true personality and confer the citizenship of the universe, that somewhere this germ of higher life will have developed. But surely the less development here, the more slender must be any bond of identity to connect another life with this. It is often asked: "Shall we know our friends?" This would seem to depend on what the basis of friendship had been. The lower kind of love involved in selfishness, the friendship that arises out of accidental juxtaposition, can hardly be conceived to hold after the circumstances that made it have disappeared. But there is a kind of love that grows out of the higher nature another name of which is unselfishness. This love, we think, will know its own "on any sea or shore." All noble souls, who have true love, will instinctively know each other. Socrates's dream will come true, that he would recognize the sages to whose order he belonged. In other words, the only ties that can endure death must be real ones. Artificial ties may be expected to snap.—From "After Death—What?" by the Rev. Charles F. Dole, in North American Review for April.

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THE NEW TELAUTOGRAPH

TRANSMITTING HANDWRITING.

Is Now an Accomplished Fact—One of the Marvels of Recent Electrical Inventions—Prof. Gray's Instrument.

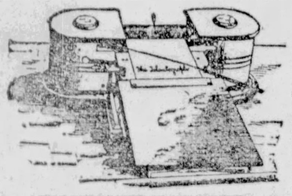
The Engineering News says that Prof. Elisha Gray, whose selection as the head of the electrical congress to be held at the World's Columbian Exposition is significant of his standing among American electricians, has recently perfected a new system of electrical communication by the use of an instrument which has been christened the telauto-

PROF. ELISHA GRAY.

graph. This almost magical instrument effects instantaneous communication in writing, between two persons, by a facsimile reproduction of the original writing, effected over a single wire. The sender writes his message on the tablet of the transmitting instrument, and a stylographic pen on the receiving instrument at the other end of the line duplicates every motion of the sender's pencil including lifting and returning to dot an i or cross a t, giving a very perfect reproduction of the original writing on the tablet of the receiving instrument.

The mechanism is simple in its general principle. From the sender's pencil run two fine cords, which wind around drums on either side of the tablet. A light spring on the drum shafts keeps the string always taut, and evidently every movement of the pencil causes one or both of the drums to rotate. On the receiving instrument are two similar drums, and by a series of electrical impulses these drums are made to rotate in exact unison with those on the sending instrument. The cords which wind on the drums of the receiving instrument are each joined to an aluminum rod which is forced outward by a spring as far back as the slack of the cord will permit it to go. Thus the winding and unwinding of the cords on the drums of the receiving instrument causes a stylographic pen at the junction of the two aluminum rods to follow every horizontal motion of the pencil at the distant end of the line.

To effect the next necessity, that the pen point should touch the paper only when the pencil touches it, the tablet on which the sender writes has an exceedingly small vertical movement. When pressed down by the pencil in writing a circuit is closed which allows the record-

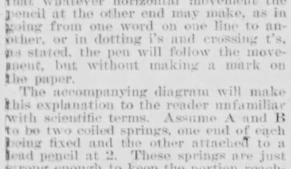


THE PERFECTED TRANSMITTER.

ing pen at the farther end of the line to drop the paper. When the pen is lifted from the paper the circuit is broken, and the pen on the receiving instrument is lifted slightly above the paper, so that whatever horizontal movement the pencil at the other end may make, as in going from one word on one line to another, or in dotting i's and crossing t's, as stated, the pen will follow the movement, but without making a mark on the paper.

The accompanying diagram will make this explanation to the reader unfamiliar with scientific terms. Assume A and B to be two coiled springs, one end of each being fixed and the other attached to a lead pencil at 2. These springs are just strong enough to keep the portion reaching to the pencil always straight without putting any appreciable stress on the pencil itself. Now suppose the pencil draws the straight line, M N, on the paper of the transmitting instrument. The position of the point at any place on the line is accurately determined by the length of the springs, for if the length of the spring reaching from A to 2 is taken as the radius of a circle drawn about A and the length of the spring reaching from B to the same point is taken as the radius of the circle drawn about B, then these two circles will intersect in but two points, one of which is 2 and the other need not be considered. Hence if an instrument be made consisting of a pen connected by two rods, one of which has a motion exactly the same as that of the spring reaching from A and the other that of the spring reaching from B, this pen will produce a fac simile of the lines drawn by the pencil of the transmitter. For instance, in drawing the portion of the line M N between the points 2 and 2 prime, the length of the spring that reaches from A is gradually increased, and that reaching from B is diminished. Accordingly it is only necessary to give the light rods in the receiving instrument exactly the same motions to reproduce the line on the paper at that instrument. In practice, light cords take the place of springs in the transmitter, but it is a little easier to understand the principle by assuming that the latter are used. The sending and receiving instruments are connected by wires, the connection between the portion of the apparatus operated from A being entirely independent of that operated from B. In order that the pen at the receiving instrument may not make a continuous mark there is still another electric circuit which lets the pen touch the paper only when the pencil at the transmitter touches the paper at that end of the line.

The stylographic pen used on the recording instrument is much more tractable and reliable than the stylographic



THE PERFECTED RECEIVER.

pens in common use, and it is claimed to give no trouble by blotting or drying. The current required to work the instruments is said to be no greater than that used with the ordinary Morse instrument, and no trouble is experienced in working over long distances, nor in working as many instruments as desired on one circuit. The record on both instruments is made on a continuous roll of paper 5 inches wide. At the end of each line the sender moves a lever which raises the paper for the next line, mechanically on his own instrument and electrically on the receiving instrument at the other end. The writing may be fine or coarse, within reasonable limits, and letters, signs or sketches—in fact, anything which the stylographic pen could do if guided by hand—can be transmitted. The chief limitation of the instrument is the matter of speed, its limit being claimed to be about 55 words per minute in an expert's hand, and a considerably lower speed in ordinary use.

The uses proposed for the instrument are manifold. It can take the place of or be worked on the same circuit with an ordinary telephone. An exchange could be established similar to a telephone exchange, and at no greater expense, the subscribers communicating to each other by writing instead of by speech, or by either method if the circuits were provided with both instruments. A very important use of the instrument will be for the transmission of messages where absolute accuracy is important, such as the transmission of train orders, or communication between the different departments of a large manufacturing or mercantile establishment. It is a familiar saying that the best way to avoid mistakes is to give orders in writing. This instrument makes it possible to do this instantaneously at any desired distance. It also has the great advantage of requiring no attendant at the receiving end. Any number of messages can be written in order, as during the night, and they remain there until they receive attention. It is true that other instruments have been invented for transmitting autograph writing electrically, such as the Edison electric pen, which wrote on a sheet of chemically prepared paper, but its expense, complexity and slowness made it of little practical utility. Several forms of electric typewriting machines have also been invented, consisting of a transmitting typewriter at one end of a line actuating a similar typewriter at the other end. The printing telegraphs of House, Hughes, Phelps, Essick and of Prof. Gray himself, as well as the stock tickers, are examples. The telautograph, however, is the first instrument for fac-simile reproduction of hand-writing which is simple and practicable for general use.

Among all the recent remarkable electrical inventions there is hardly one which seems more truly marvelous than this, and the results of its practical introduction on a large scale will be watched with interest the world over. No doubt the same difficulties may have to be conquered in respect to long distances transmission as in the case of the telephone and there are still two directions in which improvement seems desirable, viz., in the possible speed and in the freedom of vertical movement in the writing pencil. If the latter be moved jerkily, even if not very fast on an average, or if it be lifted too high from the paper when lifting it, the synchronism of movement is apt to be disturbed. But the very nature of the instrument would seem to make these two difficulties inherent in its very nature, and, after all, they are small ones, and the writing is apt to be still legible, even if they are somewhat infringed.

ETIQUETTE OF WEARING GLOVES

At Levees Those Received by Royalty Must Have One Hand Uncovered.

The Prince of Wales is invariably gloved, and well gloved at that. He wears gloves whenever he starts out of the house, and in the evening at the theater, or at private entertainments, his hands are always enveloped in well-cut, single-button, pearl-gray kids. He retains his glove when shaking hands, but the person whom he thus greets is expected to bare his hand before extending it. Thus at the levees held by the prince on behalf of the queen at St. James's palace, the ushers and other functionaries of the lord chamberlain's department who are on duty, are careful to see that each man, before entering the royal presence, has his right hand bared and his left carefully gloved. In the middle ages the etiquette with regard to gloves was far more stringent than it is at present. For instance, no one was permitted to enter a church wearing gloves, which were considered just as out of place as spurs. Gloves had to be worn in all sacred edifice with a hat on. Nor were the great officers of the royal and imperial courts permitted to wear gloves while fulfilling their official duties. It was forbidden in France for the coachman and grooms to enter the royal stables without previously removing the gloves from their hands. Curiously enough, gloves went out of fashion almost entirely during the latter portion of the eighteenth century, and only reappeared after the great French revolution, 100 years ago. The first gloves that were ever heard of are those mentioned in the history of the Roman war against the Gauls. The latter, we are told, had their hands enveloped in coverings made of the skins of animals, in order to preserve them from the cold.

How About Americus?

When was Americus Vespucius born? But stay—his birthday makes no American holiday. No more would a Columbus'e. Let's keep Lincoln's for a national day. And how many know when it comes?—New York Recorder.

Solves It.

Life is a conundrum. And the horse-thief who has been riddled with bullets generally gives it up.—Exchange.

Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I was so low that **I could scarcely walk.** I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks **I ate nothing but gruel.** I was badly emaciated and had no more color than **a marble statue.** Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better suffered less, the **inflammation of the bladder** had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and **I began to feel hungry.** After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

SIX POINTS, out of many, where Doctor Pierce's Pellets are better than other pills:

1. They're the smallest, and easiest to take—little, sugar-coated granules that every child takes readily.
2. They're perfectly easy in their action—no griping, no disturbance.
3. Their effects *last.* There's no reaction afterwards. They regulate or cleanse the system, according to size of dose.
4. They're the cheapest, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.
5. Put up in glass—are always fresh.
6. They *cure* Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

The Sunday School.

LESSON III., APRIL 16, 1893.

Job's Appeal to God.

LESSON TEXT.
(Job 23: 1-10.

Golden Text.—What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter.—John 13: 7.

1. Then Job answered and said,
2. Even to-day is my complaint bitter; my stroke is heavier than my groaning.
3. Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!
4. I would order my cause before him, and fill my mouth with arguments.
5. I would know the words which he would answer me, and would understand what he would say unto me.
6. Will he plead against me with his great power? No; but he would put strength in me.
7. There the righteous might dispute with him; so should I be delivered for ever from my judge.
8. Behold, I go forward, but he is not there; and backward, but I cannot perceive him.
9. On the left hand, where he doth work, but I cannot behold him: he hideth himself on the right hand, that I cannot see him:
10. But he knoweth the way that I take: when he hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold.

Illustrative Applications.

My stroke is heavier than my groaning (v. 2). Ordinarily the groaning is heavier than the stroke. But "deep water runs stillest." He who groans most feels least. It is so much easier to cry out than to hold in; and he who lacks the power of self-control is likely to show it in his uncontrolled complaining. He who would be like Job in his patient submissiveness to God's orderings, should see to it that at least his groaning is not heavier than his burdens.

Oh that I knew where I might find him, that I might come even to his seat! (v. 3.) He who loves God wants to come nearer to God, even when he feels the pain of God's strokes upon him. He who lacks love for God would fly from God, even when God would draw him to himself in tenderness. The prodigal son when he came to himself wanted to return to his father, even though it were only as a servant: and any son who retains a son's feelings, is drawn the closer to his father by every token of his father's relation to him. Love longs afresh for union with its object, in times of misunderstanding and seeming estrangement.

Would he contend with me in the greatness of his power? Nay; but he would give heed unto me (v. 6). One is less likely to get consideration or sympathy from an inferior or an equal than from a superior. Greatness can comprehend littleness, but littleness can not comprehend greatness. We can be more at our ease in the presence of one to whom we look up, than in the presence of one who might be envious of us, or might be a competitor with us. But God is as tender as he is great. He does not even seem to condescend when he shows an interest in us, and in all that concerns us. We can know, as we turn to God, that he is better than our best friend, more loving than father or mother, and readier than any one else in the universe to be heedful of our confidences, and to minister to us according to our needs.

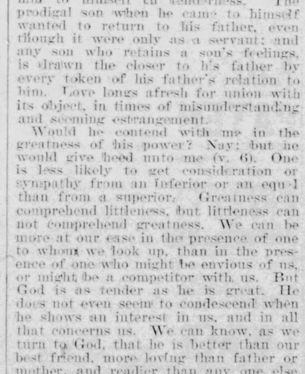
But he knoweth the way that I take; when he hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold (v. 10). Oh the blessedness of a God-led life! To realize that our pathway is chosen for us of God, according to his knowledge of our powers, our possibilities, and our highest interests; and that if we will but go as he directs, we shall take the best course that is open to us in all the universe! No life can be in the truest sense a success which is not a God-led life. And a God-led life will be the gainer by the fires of affliction, and the floods of sorrow, and the clouds, and darkness through which it is caused to pass. It is good to be able to say, in all confidence, of God's leadings, "He knoweth the way that I take: when he hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold."—H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.

"ENTOMOLOGIST D. P. P."

That is the Title of the Man Who Brushes Bugs.

Brushing bugs off the trees!

Such is the strange occupation of a man who makes his appearance regularly at this time of the year in City Hall park, Madison square, Union square, and all the other parks in the crowded parts of town, and, with a



THE ENTOMOLOGIST AT WORK.

brush attached to the end of a long pole, carefully brushes every branch and twig of every tree, says the New York Morning Journal.

He has a light wagon, with a box in it, which accompanies him on his rounds. Upon this wagon, in white letters, are the words:

ENTOMOLOGIST D. P. P.

This may be translated as meaning "Bug-catcher to the department of Public Parks."

The duty of this man is to keep the trees free from bugs and caterpillars. Of course, the Park department has a number of these men in its employ. Central park, with its myriads of trees, needs constant attention, especially as many of the trees are foreigners and liable to succumb to the attacks of malevolent insects. But in the spring it is one man's duty to look after the trees in City Hall park.

Every spring, in the month of March, he spends a few weeks in sweeping the branches of the trees. At this time of the year the eggs the insects laid last year are just ready to hatch, and if they were left till the warm weather came the caterpillars and "worms" would soon eat into the trees and in time kill them.

So this man sweeps off the eggs with his hand-brush, and with them the accumulated soot and filth.

A Quiet Neighborhood.

A gentleman went to inspect a suite of rooms in the Montparnesse quarter. The conscierge showed him around. The visitor hesitated. On seeing which the porter's wife, by way of clinching the argument, said, pointing to the cemetery, through an open window:

"And then such quiet neighbors!"—Le Charivaro.

Not Counting Grass Widows.

The United States produces 46,000,000 tons of hay.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

Correction and Base Lines.

J. T. L., Hollenburg, Kan., asks: "At what distances are correction lines apart, if at regular distances? How many base lines in the United States? Please locate them."

Distances between correction lines vary, owing to the converging of meridians towards the pole it is impossible for surveyors to lay out townships exactly square, without these correction lines, which are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north when lying north of the principal base, and on the south when lying south of the principal base. In Michigan the correction lines are repeated at the end of every tenth township, but in Oregon they have been repeated with every fifth township. Instructions to surveyors have been that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width on each base and correction line as it will fall short of the same width where it closes on to the next correction line north, and it is further provided that in all cases where the exterior lines of the townships shall exceed, or shall not exceed six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted or added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west or from south to north. In order to throw the excess or deficiencies on the north and on the west sides of the township it is necessary to survey the section lands from south to north on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth and the convergency of the meridians.

The following table, compiled from information furnished from the general land office, gives the designation of the meridians, their longitude west from Greenwich and the north latitude or other description of the principal base lines:

Designation of principal Meridian.	Longitude West from Greenwich.	Principal base line North Latitude.
First boundary between Ohio & Ind.	84° 51′	.....
Second through Ind.	86° 2′	.....
3rd through Illinois	86° 10′ 30″	.....
4th N from mouth of Illinois river	90° 29′ 56″	38° 58′ 12″
5th N from mouth of Arkansas river	91° 58′	Mouth of St. Francis river.
Sixth	87° 22′	46°
Michigan	84° 19′ 9″	North of Detroit
Tallahassee	84° 18′	Tallahassee, Fla.
St. Stephen	88° 2′	31°
Huntsville	86° 31′	N 3d'y of Ala.
Choctaw	88° 10′ 30″	33° 5 Jackson, Miss.
Washington	91° 5′	31°
St. Helena S from base	91° 11′	31°
Louisiana	92° 20′	31°
New Mexico	108° 52′ 5″	34° 19′
Great Salt Lake	111° 53′ 47″	40° 46′ 4″
Boise	116° 20′	43° 25′
Mt. Diablo	121° 54′	37° 55′
San Bernandino	116° 56′	34° 6′
Humboldt	124° 11′	40° 25′ 30″
Willamette	122° 7′ 44″	45° 32′
Monument	109° 3′ 5″	45° 46′ 27″
Gila and Salt River	112° 15′ 46″	33° 22′ 57″
Indiana	97° 15′ 56″	34° 31′

Railway Mileage.

J. W. L., Caseyville, Ky., asks for the miles of railroads in each state and territory in the United States.

The following table is taken from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year 1888. Since that time the number of miles has of course been materially augmented.

Alabama	2,832.51
Arkansas	2,029.60
California	3,713.40
Colorado	3,615.97
Connecticut	998.88
Delaware	312.34
Florida	2,146.63
Georgia	3,595.98
Illinois	9,707.56
Indiana	5,723.39
Iowa	8,709.54
Kansas	8,437.20
Kentucky	2,293.54
Louisiana	1,501.13
Maine	1,785.69
Maryland	1,125.97
Massachusetts	2,082.08
Michigan	6,345.53
Minnesota	5,031.90
Mississippi	2,175.09
Missouri	5,710.58
Nebraska	4,909.20
Nevada	914.37
New Hampshire	1,060.97
New Jersey	1,914.72
New York	7,388.15
North Carolina	2,432.89
Ohio	7,523.46
Oregon	1,311.71
Pennsylvania	7,791.90
Rhode Island	214.78
South Carolina	1,889.45
Tennessee	2,447.24
Texas	7,901.67
Vermont	946.13
Virginia	2,776.52
West Virginia	1,216.09
Wisconsin	5,057.41
Alaska	.....
Arizona	1,061.14
Dakota	4,292.61
District of Columbia	30.57
Idaho	806.50
Indian Territory	879.29
Montana	1,712.17
New Mexico	1,313.25
Utah	1,121.93
Washington	985.79
Wyoming	865.40
Total	149,901.72

Diplomatic and Consular Service.

P. A. S., Otol, Okla., asks us the difference between an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and a consul.

The foreign service of the United States is divided into two classes, diplomatic and consular. Diplomatic deal only with foreign states, while consuls are merely commercial agents. Three ranks are recognized among diplomatic representatives, viz.: Embassadors, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Charges d'Affaires. Embassadors compose the highest class, Envoys the second, and Charges the third. Our representatives at foreign capitals up to the present time have been of the second class. Robert T. Lincoln, who is about to leave the British court, is an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and so are the like officials whom we have at the courts of the other foreign nations. And, conversely, the diplomatic representatives of those nations at Washington have been of the same rank. The differences in privileges and prerogatives attaching to the different classes of representatives are marked and significant. An Embassador is the personal representative of one potentate at the court of another, while an Envoy only represents the nation. Embassadors may, as a matter of right, demand an interview of the monarch, president or other head of the state to which they are accredited, but Envoys can ask such an audience merely as a favor. A Charge d'Affaires is supposed to deal only with the foreign Minister, secretary of State or other official of this rank.

A Consul General has charge of other Consuls.

World's Fair Charges—A Correction

W. M. B., Pleasant Valley, W. Va.: We are sorry to say that some of the late date was erroneous. It was based on what we deemed reliable information, but which was false. President Higginbotham has issued an official statement, which is authoritative. He says:

1.—The exposition will be ready and open May 1.

2.—Drinking water, the unsurpassed water of Lake Michigan, will be free to all in abundance. There will be a supply of mineral spring water on sale at one cent a glass, but no charge on ordinary drinking water.

3.—There will be free seats for the weary in abundance.

4.—There will be 1,500 free toilet-rooms and closets at central points. More elaborate accommodations will also be accorded at a charge of five cents, in according with European custom. But the free accommodation is larger than at any other exposition.

5.—The admission fee of 50 cents covers all the fair proper. It entitle visitors to see everything within the exposition grounds, except the Esquiman village, and the Colorado cliff dwellings. These are merely sideshows and not part of the great exposition proper. All other sideshows are outside the grounds, on the Midway Plaisance, and they are not that of the fair itself.

6.—Extortion and imposition will be prevented by the management, or punished if they occur.

7.—The management provides medical and emergency hospital service free of charge.

8.—Free waiting-rooms, parlors and toilet-rooms will be provided by the management free.

These announcements covers all the objections, criticisms, complaints and kicks which envious detractors have made against the fair. They are final and authoritative. There never was any doubt, but now it is known of all men that the Columbian Exposition will be not only the biggest, but the least expensive show on earth.

The Cherokee Strip.

E. S., Carlisle, N. C., writes for information regarding the lands in the Cherokee strip. He says: "Several federal soldiers here have been thinking of going to the Cherokee Strip to take homesteads. Land agents have been writing us. They say they can enter 160 acres for us, and that we will have six months after the opening of the Strip to go to it, and that we can pick the land out before the day of the opening. Is that true?"

In the Weekly Blade of March 16, 1893, on the fourth page, at the top of the third column, will be found an editorial which will give you full information regarding the Cherokee Strip. You will not be compelled to go there in person if you desire to enter lands, and you cannot enter land, or even pick it out, before the day set for the opening. We believe the land agents who write you differently to be gross frauds.

The Largest Salary.

C. B. J., Toledo, O., asks: "Who is the highest salaried man in the United States?"

This is a difficult question to answer. We suppose that the President of the United States draws the most money as a straight salary. He is paid $50,000 per year. There are several others who are also paid that much, but whether it is all salary, or part salary and part fees, we do not know. It is said that Chauncey M. Depew draws $50,000 per year as president of the New York Central Railroad Co., and it is also stated that the president of the New York Life Insurance Co. gets a like amount. If any one knows of a higher salary, we shall be glad to publish the fact.

Production of Wool.

B. N. R., Louisville, Ky., asks: "How much wool does Australia produce annually? Also the United States? and how much wool does the United States consume annually?"

In 1891, Australasia produced 750,000,000 pounds of wool, and the greater part of it was produced by Australia. In the same year the United States produced 285,000,000 pounds of wool. In that year 120,303,648 pounds of wool was imported, and 411,373,693 pounds consumed in this country. The total amount exported was 2,930,045 pounds. The above figures are taken from the official figures of the bureau of statistics of the Treasury department, and from the "Wool Book," published by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Date of Cleveland's Marriage.

Mrs. W. B., Ashland, O., asks: "Please tell me through the Question Bureau at what time President Cleveland was married?"

Grover Cleveland, present president of the United States, was married in the White House on June 2, 1886, to Miss Frances Folsom.

Miscellaneous.

W. W., Hortown, Ky.: We cannot tell you how long Noah was in building the ark. Consult some Biblical authority.

Anxious Schoolgirl, Shepherd, Mich.: We are not familiar with the grammar you mention, or we would be glad to help you.

G. H. H., Valparaiso, Neb.: We can not give you an answer to your question. Will to some manufacturer of gasoline stoves.

A. B. L., Moca, Ind.: The maiden name of Martha Washington was Martha Dandridge. Her first husband's name was Custis.

L. M., Rawlinson, Ark.: There are firms that buy the article you mention, but we cannot recall them. Consult some furniture dealer.

T. F. B., Langhlinstown, Pa.: We can not furnish business addresses, as you know from the above rules, nor can we ask for them through The Blade.

J. L. N., Wolcott, Ind.: We have heard of no order from President Cleveland wherein any preference for soldiers is expressed. He does not prefer them, as a matter of fact.

F. M. R., Waterford, Conn.: Any of the big metropolitan journals give you daily information as to the price of railroad stocks. We can not suggest any particular one.

H. C. P., Summerfield, Ill.: Old continental notes like your are valuable only as curiosities. They have no value as money. The only way is to try different dealers, and drive as good a bargain as you can.

O. G., Winfield, Kan.: If you intend to make a newspaper man of yourself, go into some office and learn the art of reporter, late date was erroneous. It was based on what we deemed reliable information, but which was false. President Higginbotham has issued an official statement, which is authoritative. He says:

1.—The exposition will be ready and open May 1.

2.—Drinking water, the unsurpassed water of Lake Michigan, will be free to all in abundance. There will be a supply

Men Don't Understand.

"No man ever suffered a single pang like unto woman.

"Women, therefore, gladly turn to a woman for sympathy, counsel, and help in their peculiar troubles.

"Lydia E. Pinkham deserves the confidences showered upon her by thousands. Her Vegetable Compound has done more for women than any other remedy.

"The great cause of woman's misery is in her womb. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* goes direct to the source of trouble, drives out disease, and cures backache, fainting, despondency, bloating, ovarian troubles, and leucorrhœa.

"I would have been in my grave if I had not taken Mrs. Pinkham's medicine." — *Mrs. Hannah Hyde, Bethel, Ind.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

Valued Indorsement

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Texas Fever—Mode of Fishing.

M. W. S., Indian Territory: That which is familiarly called Texas cattle fever is known by different names, notably, Spanish fever, acclimatization fever, red water, black water, distemper, murrain, dry murrain, yellow murrain, bloody murrain and splenetic fever. Animals that seem well will spread the infection, while those that are sick and die from the disease do not, as a rule, infect others. It is accompanied by high fever, enlarged spleen, destruction of the red blood corpuscles, escape of the coloring matter of the blood through the kidneys, giving the urine a deep red color, by a yellowness of the mucous membranes and fat, by a rapid loss of strength and by fatal results in most cases. The disease does not spread by infected cattle coming in contact with well ones, but in an indirect way, by pastures, cars, pens, enclosures and the roads. Freezing weather destroys the germs of the disease. Ticks which adhere to cattle from infected districts are the chief means of spreading the disease. It is purely a blood disease, the organism which resides within the red corpuscles breaking them up. The source of the disease varies from three days to several weeks. It is always the part of wisdom when an animal is attacked, to remove it from others of the herd. As constipation is a characteristic of the disease, the bowels should be kept open with injections. Put the animal in a dry, roomy stall, and give internally the following twice a day until the dangerous symptoms are past: 1 oz. opium every two hours until two doses are taken; then 1 oz. saltpeter twice a day for three days. If the animal gets very weak, stimulate it with whisky. When the disease has been checked, give sulphate of iron, 1-2 oz.; tincture of ginger, 1 oz.; water, 1 qt. This quantity twice daily for three days. As to the various methods of fishing, it would occupy too much space to give them in detail. Pound net fishing is done with "leaders" running far out into the water. The fish make their way along the "leader," pass through heart-shaped netting into the square pound or "pot," from which the fish are taken. Gill netting is done with very fine mesh twine, which is dropped into the water with lead anchors beneath and wood buoys on top, the fish in trying to pass through get their gills fast in the meshes, and are there held until taken out by the fishermen. Other methods are the seine, fyke net and set net. To preserve fish, split them open, and wash them thoroughly in a trough. Take out and pack them in a barrel or tank with salt covering. In a week or two they may be taken out and repacked in kits, half-barrels or barrels in very strong brine.

Chickens Die.

Mrs. A. M., Nebraska:—You are evidently a very kind lady; but kindness may be carried to the extreme in poultry raising. Your method is excellent in every way, excepting that you feed too much. You tell in a very brief manner what the trouble is with your fowls. They have red combs and the corn before them all the time. Now red corn before them all the time. Now red combs are a good sign of healthy fowls, but you must know that too heavy feeding is more dangerous than not sufficient food. The corn must be dispensed with at once for at least two weeks. In fact it will be better for you to feed no corn at all during the warm weather, as it is very fattening, and causes egg-bound trouble, and the yet more dangerous disease, apoplexy, of which your fowls are dying. For a week at least, give not more food than will keep the chickens from starving. With plenty of range, they will need but very little food. The green rye is good. Never feed your fowls more than they will clear up well. Better for them to be a little hungry than over fed. Your duty now is to get the fat out of them, which can only be done by a curtailment of the food. As cholera may some time break out in your flock, it is said that the best remedy known for the disease is to remove the sick from the well fowls. Sprinkle the house with carbolic acid, 1 oz.; water, 1 gallon, and give internally 1 teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid in a quart of water, to a fowl.

Chicks Die After Ten Days.

Subscriber (no state nor name, which should have been given):—Your young chicks needed sunlight for one thing, and perhaps a draught of air chilled them in the night time. The real cause may have been lice. Chicks of the age you name are killed by thousands throughout the country by lice on the head. To kill them, rub their heads from base of bill to back part of the head with unsalted lard. Boiled eggs for chicks is considerable of a humbug. It is an old custom followed by many people, but is at times more harmful than beneficial. Feed young chicks stale bread crumbs made fine, and a little dry corn meal. They will soon learn to eat this, and will get fat on it. Do not give bread crumbs of new bread. Everything given a young chick must be absolutely sweet. Bread two or three days old is just right. Give them plenty of fresh water to drink. This may not please some band-box chicken raisers, but it is a good thing, and keeps the chicks healthy. Might as well take milk away from a baby as water from young chicks. The corn meal given, at first, should be in very small quantities. After three weeks time, give a variety of food. Worms picked up by the hen on range are good for chicks three or four weeks old. If your chicks are of fine-bred stock, they may be weak on account of continuous inbreeding without the injection of new blood.

Tongue Lolling.

J. T., Centerville (no state:—Tongue lolling may be the result of sore mouth, toothache, or habit. Examine the horse's teeth and mouth. If they are all right, it is a vice, and is hard to break. Take a little aloes, stir it in water to make it bitter, and rub along the outside of the mouth, or water in which quassia chips have been boiled will answer.

Glanders in Horse.

E. L., Missouri: The only way to treat a horse that has glanders is to shoot him. It is merciful to kill him, and prevents others from contracting the disease. There is no cure for it. A glandered horse should not be allowed to drink from the same bucket as a horse that has not the disease. The spread of the disease is caused by carelessness in handling harness and feed troughs in boarding stables, feeding a horse that is not diseased from the trough in which a diseased animal is fed, drinking at a public trough where a glandered horse has drank. The virus is spread in various ways. The disease is parisitic, of a low form. No horse should be allowed in a lot where a glandered horse has grazed until the summer and winter are gone. It is not safe to let an infected animal run in the same pasture with a well one. The way to clean up a stall where a glandered horse has been kept is to take of carbolic acid 2 ozs., water 1-2 gallons, and sprinkle the floor of the stall, after cleaning it well; also sprinkle the sides of the stall. Mop the trough with boiling water and afterward wet it with the carbolic acid and water. The only way to prevent glanders is to remove the sick animal at once from the well ones, and use the carbolic acid water. Burn all clothe with which the horse has been wiped. Glanders is a disease due to poison breathed into or generated in the srtom, and may be caused by of keeping the horse in a filthy stable or close stable, where the foul air cannot escape.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Preparing Potato Seed.

Speaking about preparing potato seed for use, the Cultivator says that if the eye of the potato is allowed to grow in a warm, dark place, it quickly saps all the vigor from the shoot and also from the tuber. The tender white shoot is good for nothing to begin a healthy growth, and it has taken so much of the substance of the potato that it is valueless for seed or for eating. Exposure to the sunlight and drying winds, however, makes the seed better. Put the potatoes in a light cool room, but one that will not freeze. The slower the green shoot pushes and the more the potato dries out the stronger will be its subsequent growth. It also makes a great difference in earliness. Some market gardeners who have learned this secret always get early potatoes in market before their neighbors. They often cut the seed and spread it thickly, so that it may dry out more than uncut seed and become more thoroughly greened. A sunburned potato, utterly unfit for eating, makes, because of that fact, all the better seed.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT LUNG AND THROAT COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

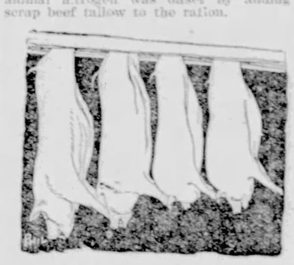
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

Pig Feeding.

Four Poland-China pigs about three months old were divided into two lots of two each, November 2, for experimental feeding, to compare nitrogenous and carbonaceous rations.

In this experiment the animals of lot 2 were pigs of a sow fed a carbonaceous diet until the birth of the pigs, and the animals of lot 1 were pigs of a sow fed a nitrogenous ration.

Some experiments of this nature have shown that a ration of clear cornmeal and water did not give the desired results as a carbonaceous ration, because the animal would refuse to eat a sufficient quantity of the clear meal to give the desired gain. To avoid this difficulty, a little animal nitrogen, in the form of meat scrap, was added to the ration of lot 2, or the carbonaceous lot. This animal nitrogen was offset by adding scrap beef tallow to the ration.



LOT I. LOT II.
[Nitrogenous.] [Carbonaceous.]

The ration of lot 2 consisted of cornmeal, 27 parts; beef tallow, 2 parts, and meat scrap, 1 part.

The ration of lot 1 consisted of cornmeal, 2 parts; meat scrap, 1 part, and skim-milk. The amount of skim-milk fed to lot 1 varied somewhat from day to day, as the supply varied, so considerable water was drunk by this lot during the experiment. Fresh water was constantly kept in water-boxes accessible to each lot during the entire experiment.

It will be observed that the nitrogenous lot made a much greater growth than did the carbonaceous fed lot. The general appearance of the hogs differed even more than their difference in weight. The picture is reproduced from a photograph taken of the hogs after dressing while they were yet on the shambles. It will be noticed that the pigs of the nitrogenous fed lot were larger, longer and showed less tendency to lay on fat, as seen in jowls of lot 2. There was also a considerable difference in the proportion of lean and fat meats of the two lots.

Spraying Orchards.

Bulletin No. 128 of the Ohio Agricultural experiment station says:

"As many people imagine that the use of fruits which have been sprayed, while growing, with arsenical poisons is attended with danger, the following clear statements by Professor C. H. Tyler Townsend, entomologist of the New Mexico experiment station, at Las Cruces will be read with interest:

"Just a year ago the Pall Mall Gazette, of London, Eng., published a most sensational article, alleging that the use of American apples was unsafe on account of the large amount of arsenic which American orchardists sprayed upon their fruit to protect it from insects. It was alleged that the fruit was by this means completely saturated and that the 'bloom of white powder' found on American apples was arsenic brought to the surface by evaporation. These statements which are without a shadow of foundation were made without doubt in the interest of speculators, and with the sole view of injuring the sale of American apples in the English market.

"Now the facts in the case are these: If the poison is used in the strength of one pound to 200 gallons of water, it may easily be computed that the arsenic will be so distributed as to render it necessary for a person to consume several barrels of apples at a sitting in order to obtain a fatal dose. According to our most eminent medical authorities, the smallest fatal dose of arsenic ever recorded is two grains. A person would be obliged to eat something like twenty bushels of sprayed apples at one time in order to obtain this amount.

"In order to determine the proximate amount of poison which would be found upon grass beneath trees that had just been sprayed, the following experiment was made at the Michigan Agricultural college. A thick paper was placed under an apple tree, which was then thoroughly sprayed on a windy day, so that the dripping was excessive. After this had ceased, the paper, which covered a space of 72 square feet, was analyzed and found to contain fourteenth of a grain of arsenic. Another tree was also sprayed, and the

Talmage's Sermon.

CRIMES COVERED BY DARKNESS

Vivid Picture of a Great City When the Criminal, the Gambler and the Drunkard Are Abroad.

Dr. Talmage chose for his sermon this week a theme of universal interest—the dark side of social life in our great cities. The text chosen as the basis of a most graphic discourse was Genesis i. 5, "And the darkness he called night.'

Two grand divisions of time. The one of sunlight, the other of shadow; the one for work, the other for rest; the one a type of everything glad and beautiful, the other used in all languages as a type of sadness, and affliction, and sin. These two divisions were made by the Lord himself. Other divisions of time may have nomenclature of human invention, but the darkness held up its dusky brow to the Lord and he baptized it, the dew dripping from his fingers as he gave it a name—"and the darkness he called night." My subject is midnight in town. The thunder of the city has rolled out of the air, the slight sounds cut the night with such distinctness as to attract your attention. The tinkling of the bell of the street car in the distance, and the baying of the dog. The stamp of a horse in the next street. The slamming of a saloon door. The hiccough of the drunkard. The shrieks of the steam whistle five miles away. Oh! how suggestive, my friends; midnight in town.

There are honest men passing up and down the street. Here is a city missionary who has been carrying a scuttle of coal to that poor family in that dark place. Here is an undertaker going up the steps of a building from which there comes a bitter cry which indicates that the destroying angel has smitten the first-born. Here is a minister of religion who has been giving the sacrament to a dying Christian. Here is a physician passing along in great haste, the messenger a few steps ahead hurrying on to the household.

Nearly all the lights have gone out in the dwellings. That light in the window is the light of the watcher, for the medicines must be administered, and the fever must be watched, and the restless tossing off of the coverlid must be resisted, and the ice must be kept on the hot temples, and the perpetual prayer must go up from the hearts soon to be broken. Oh! the midnight in town! What a stupendous thought—a whole city at rest!

Weary arm preparing for to-morow's toil. Hot brain being cooled off. Rigid muscles relaxed. Excited nerves soothed. The white hair of the octogenarian in thin drifts across the pillow, fresh fall of flakes on snow already fallen. Childhood with its dimpled hands thrown out on the pillow, and with every breath taking in a new store of fun and frolic. God's slumberless eye will look. Let one great wave of refreshing slumber roll over the heart of the great town, submerging cares and anxiety, and worriment, and pain.

Let the city sleep. But, my friends, be not deceived. There will be thousands to-night who will not sleep at all. Go up that dark alley, and be cautious where you tread, lest you fall over the prostrate form of a drunkard lying on his own door-step. Look about you, lest you feel the sky garroter's fang. Look through the broken window-pane, and see what you can see. You say, "Nothing." Then listen. What is it? "God help us!" No footlights, but tragedy ghastlier and mightier than Ristori or Edwin Booth ever enacted. No light, no fire, no bread, no hope. Shivering in the cold, they have had no food for 24 hours. You say, "Why don't they beg?" They do, but they get nothing. You say, "Why don't they deliver themselves over to the almshouse?" Ah! you would not ask that if you ever heard the bitter cry of a man or child when told he must go to the almshouse.

Pass on through the alley. Open the door. "Oh," you say, "it is locked." No, it is not locked; it has never been locked. No burglar would be tempted to go in there to steal anything. The door is never locked. Only a broken chair stands against the door. Shove it back. Go in. Strike a match. Now, look. Beastliness and rags. See those glaring eyeballs. Be careful now what you do. Do not utter any insult, do not utter any suspicion if you value your life.

What is that red mark on the wall? It is the mark of a murderer's hand! Look at those two eyes rising up out of the darkness and out from the straw in the corner, coming toward you, and as they come near you, your light goes out. Strike another match. Ah! this is a babe, not like the beautiful children of your household, or the beautiful children smiling around these altars on baptismal day. This little one never smiled; it never will smile. A flower hung on an awfully barren beach. Oh! Heavenly Shepherd, fold that little one in thy arms. Wrap around you your shawl or your coat tighter, for the cold night wind sweeps through.

Strike another match. Ah! is it possible that that young woman's scarred and bruised face was ever looked into by maternal tenderness? Utter no scorn. Utter no harsh word. No ray of hope has dawned on that brow for many a year. No ray of hope ever will dawn on that brow. But the light has gone out. Do not strike another light. It would be mockery to kindle another light in such a place as that. Pass out and pass down the street. Our cities of Brooklyn and New York and all our great cities are full of such homes, and the worst time is midnight.

In the midnight, gambling does its worst work. What though the hours be slipping away, and though the wife be waiting in the cheerless home? Stir up the fire. Bring on more drinks. Put up more stakes. That commercial house that only a little while ago put out sign of co-partnership will this season be wrecked on a gamblers' table. There will be many a money-till that will spring a leak. A member of Congress gambled with a member-elect and won $120,000. The old way of getting a living is so slow. The old way of getting a fortune is so stupid. Come, let us toss up and see who shall have it. And so the work goes on, from the wheezing wretches pitching pennies in a rum-grocery up to the millionaire gambler in the stock exchange.

In the midnight hour pass down the streets of our American cities and you hear the click of the dice and the sharp, keen tap of the pool room ticker. At these places merchant princes dismount and legislators, tired of making laws, take a respite in breaking them. All classes of people are robbed by this crime, the importer of foreign silks and the dealer in Chatham street pocket handkerchiefs. The clerks of the store take a hand after the shutters are put up, and the officers of the court while away their time while the jury is out. In Baden-Baden, when that city was the greatest of all gambling places on earth, it was no unusual thing the next morning in the woods around that city, to find the suspended bodies of suicides. Whatever be the splendor of the surrounding there is no excuse for this crime. The thunders of eternal destruction roll in the deep rumble of that gambling ten-pin alley, and as men come out to join the long procession of sin, all the drums of woe beat the dead-march of a thousand souls. In one year, in the city of New York, there were seven million dollars sacrificed at the gaming-table. Perhaps some of your friends have been smitten of this sin. Perhaps there may be a stranger in the house this morning, come from some of the hotels. Look out for those agents of iniquity who tarry about the hotels, and ask you, "Would you like to see the city?" Yes. "Have you ever seen that splendid building up-town?" No. Then the villain will undertake to show you what he calls the "lions" and the "elephants," and after a young man, through morbid curiosity or through badness of soul, has seen the "lions" and the "elephants," he will be on enchanted ground. Look out for these men who move around the hotels with sleek hats—always sleek hats—and patronizing air, and unaccountable interest about your welfare and entertainment. You are a fool if you cannot see through it. They want your money.

Are there in this assemblage this morning those who know by experience the tragedies of midnight in town? I am not here to thrust you back with one hard word. Take the bandage from your bruised soul, and put on it the soothing salve of Christ's gospel and of God's compassion. Many have come. I see others coming to God this morning, tired of the sinful life. Cry up the news to heaven. Set all the bells ringing. Spread the banquet under the arches. Let the crowned heads come down and sit at the jubilee. I tell you there is more delight in heaven over one man that gets reformed by the grace of God than over ninety and nine that never got off the track. I could give you the history, in a minute, of one of the best friends I ever had. Outside of my own family, I never had a better friend. He welcomed me to my home at the West. He was of splendid personal appearance, and he had an ardor of soul and warmth of affection that made me love him like a brother. I saw men coming out of the saloons and gambling hells, and they surrounded my friend, and they took him at the weak point, his social nature, and I saw him going down, and I had a fair talk with him—for I never saw a man you could not talk with on the subject of his habits, if you talk with him in the right way. I said to him, "Why don't you give up your bad habits and become a Christian?" I remember now just how he looked, leaning over his counter, as he replied: "I wish I could. Oh! sir, I should like to be a Christian, but I have gone so far astray I can't get back."

So the time went on. After awhile the day of sickness came. I was summoned to his sickbed. I hastened. It took me but a very few minutes to get there. I was surprised as I went in. I saw him in his ordinary clothes, fully dressed, lying on the top of the bed. I gave him my hand, and he seized it convulsively, and said, "Oh! how glad I am to see you. Sit down there." I sat down, and he said: "Mr. Talmage, just where you sit now, my mother sat last night. She had been dead twenty years. Now, I don't want you to think I am out of my mind, or that I am superstitious; but, sir, she sat there last night as certainly as you sit there now—the same cap, and apron, and spectacles, and the same dear old mother—she sat there." Then he turned to his wife and said: "I wish you would take these strings off my bed; somebody is wrapping strings around me all the time. I wish you would stop that annoyance." She said: "There is nothing here." Then I saw it was delirium. He said: "Just where you sit now my mother sat, and she said, 'Roswell, I wish you would do better—I wish you would do better.' I said, 'Mother, I wish I could do better. I try to do better, but I can't.' Mother, you used to help me; why can't you help me now?' And, sir, I got out of bed, for it was reality, and I went to her and threw my arms around her neck, and I said, 'Mother, I will do better, but you must help; I can't do this alone!'" I knelt down and prayed. That night his soul went to the Lord that made it.

Arrangements were made for the obsequies. The question was raised whether they should bring him to church. Somebody said, 'You can't bring such a dissolute man as that into the church.' I said, "You will bring him in the church; he stood by me when he was alive, and I will stand by him when he is dead. Bring him." As I stood in the pulpit, and saw them carrying the body up the aisle, I felt as if I could weep tears of blood.

On one side of the pulpit sat his little child of eight years, a sweet, beautiful little girl that I had seen him hug convulsively in his better moments. Upon her he all jewels, all diamonds, and gave her all pictures and toys, and then he would go away as if hounded by an evil spirit, to his cups and house of shame, a fool to the correction of the stocks. She looked up wonderingly. She knew not what it all meant. She was not old enough to understand the sorrow of an orphan child.

On the other side of the pulpit sat the men who had ruined him; they were the men who had poured wormwood into the orphan's cup; they were the men who had left his hand and foot. I knew them. How did they seem to feel? Did they weep? No. Did they say, "What a pity that such a generous man should be destroyed?" No. Did they sigh repentingly over what they had done? No; they sat there looking as vultures look at the carcass of the lamb whose heart they have ripped out. So they sat and looked at the coffin-lid, and I told them the judgment of God was upon those who had destroyed their fellows. Did they reform? I was told they were in the places of iniquity that night after my friend was laid in Oakwood cemetery, and they blasphemed and they drank.

But there is a man who will not reform. He says, "I won't reform." Well, then, how many acts are there to a tragedy? I believe five.

Act the first of the tragedy. A young man starting off from home; parents and sisters weeping to have him go. Wagon rises over the hill. Farewell kiss flung back. Ring the bell and let the curtain fall.

Act the second. The marriage altar. Full organ. Bright lights. Long white veil trailing through the aisle. Prayer and congratulation and exclamation of "How well she looks!"

Act the third. A woman waiting for staggering steps. Old garments stuck into the broken window pane. Marks of hardship on the face. The biting of the nails of fatherless fingers. Neglect and cruelty and despair. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act the fourth. Three graves in a dark place—grave of the child that died for lack of medicine, grave of the wife that died of a broken heart, grave of the man that died of dissipation. Oh! what a blasting heath of three graves. Plenty of weeds, but no flowers. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act the fifth. Destroyed soul's eternity. No light. No music. No hope. Anguish coiling its serpents around the heart. Blackness of darkness forever. But I cannot look any longer. Woe! woe! I close my eyes to this last act of the tragedy. Quick! quick! Ring the bell and let the curtain drop. "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart rejoice in the days of thy youth; but know thou that for all these things God will bring you into judgment." "There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is death."

—After the grip, when you are weak and "played out," Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

The Panama Silk Tree.

One of the greatest curiosities of the Panama isthmus is the vegetable silk tree. It is a plant that grows from fifteen to twenty feet high, and in appearance does not differ greatly from other trees, but the inner bark is a perfect silky fiber—long, smooth and strong. The natives separated it by some method best known to themselves, the process somewhat resembling that of beating flax. When once it is separated and spun into threads, can be woven into a fabric so closely resembling silk that it is difficult for any one not familiar with it to distinguish between the two. This species of silk goods is in high favor on the isthmus, and a Columbian belle is never happier than when she is arrayed in a gaily-colored dress made from the trees in her father's yard.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," *actually* writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA."

The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA *is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, is thereby prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial.*

SCIENCE BOILED DOWN.

The nearest fixed star is 21,000,000,000 miles from the earth.

The moon is without water and destitute of an atmosphere.

The earth has three motions: Round its axis, round the sun and with the sun and solar system.

Sun spots 100,000 miles in diameter have been measured, large enough to hold dozens of such worlds as ours.

The moon gives out heat enough to affect a thermometer and make a difference of two or three degrees.

The motion of the earth around the sun is 68,305 miles an hour, over 1,000 miles a minute, or nineteen miles a second.

So small is the thread carried by the spirals of the phonograph that the process of threading requires the aid of a mechanical device.

Dr. Scoresby calculated the velocity of the average wave in a storm at 2,875 feet in an hour.

Ice is accumulating at the north pole. Some day, it is alleged by some scientists, the earth will fall out of the balance and man will be utterly annihilated by the rush of moving objects.

Tides may be regarded as taking their rise in the vast expanse of the Southern ocean and the tidal waves will often acquire a velocity of 1,000 miles an hour.

One of the visions of Jules Verne is likely to become a reality. Experiments have demonstrated to the satisfaction of experts of the navy that a ship can be constructed with a capacity for submerging itself and moving below the surface of the water rapidly and under strict control.

The land of the Nile possesses one of the most wonderful climates in the world. Here alone are found associated perpetual sunshine and practical rainlessness with verdure and fertility. The rainfall in Egypt varies from eight inches annually at Alexandria to one inch and a quarter at Cairo and nil at Luxor, where it is facetiously said to rain once in every 4,000 years.

The floating dock and the typewriter are among the many important inventions that were hit upon by men who have made no attempt to patent their ideas. A photographer conceived the idea of the floating dock before the device was perfected and put to practical use, and a naval officer thought out a practical typewriter, but was persuaded by friends to abandon his invention as a thing that nobody could be induced to use.

The following are the lowest barometer readings on record in various parts of the globe: In London, a reading of 27.93 inches on the morning of Christmas day, 1821; over the British islands generally, a reading of 27.33 inches on January 26, 1884; in India, a reading of 27.42 inches at False Point, near the southern mouths of the Ganges, on September 22, 1885, this being the lowest authentic reading observed in any part of the world.

UNJUST TAXATION.

It is unjust to tax the stomach with burthens that it cannot bear. Many silly people thus tyrannize that faithful servitor until it rebels and punishes them as they deserve. Dyspepsia is usually the child of gastronomic folly, but whether this or the natural associate of inherent feebleness from childhood, it is surely and pleasantly remediable with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most highly sanctioned gastric tonic in existence. As a remedy for the tone imparted to the stomach, and the increased activity of its digestive and assimilative action, insured by the persistent use of this benign invigorant, general stamina is augmented, the nerves are restrung, malaria nullified, and a tendency to insomnia and hypochondriasis defeated. Biliousness, chills and fever, rheumatism and kidney troubles are conquered by this admirable medicine.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN.

What are Her Responsibilities, Privileges, and Religious Duties?

We notice in last week's Woman's Journal that the Jew's old-time prayer thanking God that he was not born a woman is again misinterpreted as an insult to the sex. It is rather disheartening to find after repeated refutations, that our admirable contemporary has failed to realize that, far from reproach, such a prayer is a vindication of womanhood. The Jewess did not need to perform so many religious duties; she was less likely to be exposed to temptations. Her spirituality was sufficient without outward symbol. On the other hand, the Jew thanked God for the privilege of performing religious duties, which were restricted naturally to his sex. Henry Ward Beecher was broad enough to recognize the fact that the blessing in question is not a degradation to woman. The position of woman in Bible times and throughout the whole range of post-Biblical and rabbinical literature yields in no way to the rank accorded her in advanced circles to-day. Ages before a woman could be a lawyer in these United States she could be a judge, and a fighting judge, in Israel.—Jewish Messenger.

MONEY IN BUTTER.

More About Black Pepsin.

I have been so successful making butter with Black Pepsin that I can't refrain from writing about it. I used to make six hundred pounds a week from 12 cows, I now add one teaspoonful Black Pepsin to each gallon of cream, and make 230 pounds excellent butter each week. Some say that Pepsin butter is half cheese and some that as an argument against it; of course the Black Pepsin does unite all the cheese that milk contains with the butter, but the butter looks, tasts, keeps and sells as well as any butter, and is more healthful, and that is all the farmer wants. If we can double the yield of our butter let's do it. By sending 27 two-cent U. S. stamps to the People's Supply Co., Wiarton, Canada, they will send you Black Pepsin and directions for using, so you can test it and you can thus receive the same benefit I have. There is nothing more valuable to the farmer than to be able to double the amount of butter he produces at little cost.

AT THE MASKED BALL.

Moonlight. A balcony opening from the ball-room. Two maskers. Lady speaks:

When late I sought this balcony secluded,
To watch the moon amid the stars in flame,
Because, bold sir, you daringly intruded,
Was I to blame?

When round my waist your arm so slyly glided
And in my ear you whispered love's sweet names,
If I was silent when I should have chided,
Was I to blame?

Then, when I strove so bravely to resist you,
Till you at length my efforts overcame,
And gained the power to tease me with
"I kissed you!"
Was I to blame?

Come, let's go back ere gossips say:
We've missed her!"
Now, when we reach the ballroom, don't exclaim! (She unmasks.)
There, Tom, because I'm just your own sweet sister,
Am I to blame? (Tableau.)
—Robert Gilbert Welsh.

Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old or middle-aged man, suffering from nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor from errors or excesses will enclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No humbug, no deception. Address Charles Gause, Marshall, Mich.

Longevity of Scientific Men.

The scientific man is very frequently represented to us as an individual of mean physique, but the figures recently quoted by Lord Kelvin at the anniversary meeting of the Royal society show in the most unmistakable manner that devotion to the pursuit of science is by no means favorable to the prolongation of life. It appears that of the thirty fellows deceased during the past year the average was over 74. Only two died before the age of 60, while two others reached the age of 90.

It is said that Dr. J. H. Moore, of Cincinnati, O., has discovered a positive cure for Deafness and Catarrh, and to introduce it, is sending medicines for three months treatment, free to those who send him their address.

A Century of Exploded Maxims.

The students of Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va., set a river on fire and bathed in its bubbling waters after the oil ran off. It used to be said of a fool, "He'll never set the Thames afire." But how things have changed!—New York Recorder.

TWO COLORS OF OUR FLAG,

Viz.: White and Red, should adorn the mouth of everybody. The teeth should be white as ivory, the gums red as rubies; and they will be so if brushed daily with fragrant SOZODONT.

The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

Thought it Was Gen. Scott.

Eli Perkins delivered a lecture recently at the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, and related this incident of the experience of Chaplain Twitchell, of the Fifth Connecticut:

"Chaplain Twitchell is now Mark Twain's clergyman, and they say, does a good deal of the humorist's thinking. "There was in my regiment," says Twitchell, "a soldier by the name of Corporal Jones. The corporal fought himself down to a skeleton, and finally went to the hospital. On recovering from his dangerous illness I felt it my duty to have a serious pastoral talk with him, and while he convalesced I watched for an opportunity for it. As I sat one day on the side of his bed in the hospital tent chatting with him he asked me what the spring campaign was going to be. I told him I didn't know.

"'Well,' said he, 'I suppose that Gen. McClellan knows all about it.'

"'Gen. McClellan,' said I, 'has his ideas, of course, but he doesn't know. Things may not turn out as he expects.'

"'But,' said the corporal, 'President Lincoln knows, doesn't he.'

"'No,' said I, 'he doesn't know, either. He has his ideas, but he can't see ahead any more than Gen. McClellan can.'

"'Dear me,' said the corporal, 'it would be a comfort if there was somebody that did know these things,' and I saw my chance.

"'True, corporal,' I observed, 'that's a very natural feeling, and the blessed fact is there's one who knows everything, both past and future, about you and me, and about this army; who knows we are going to move, and where to, and what's going to happen; He knows the whole thing.'

"'Oh,' says the corporal, 'you mean old Scott.'"

Incident of Lee's Surrender.

Editor Camp Fire:—I see so many writing their experiences in The Blade that I concluded to bring a basket of cobs to replenish the fire. When Gen. Lee concluded that we were too much for him and threw up the sponge, my regiment (the 6th Ohio cavalry), was doing picket duty. We were stationed on a hill north of the house in which Lee signed the terms of surrender. That day the rebels drove us from our position to a place south and west of the cemetery. Here, about fifteen of us stationed ourselves behind a fence and gave the rebels all the lead we had. The boys were good shots and kept cool, and some of the rebels never left the field alive.

When I had but two rounds left, Comrade Williams informed me that the other boys had gone, and when we looked about us, but one of the boys, Fred Foster, was in sight, and he was at the other side of the field. When we started from the fence, the rebels were not more than three or four rods away. It was down hill for us, and it seems to me now that I stepped about ten feet each step. After running half a mile, we met a company of colored troops on their way to help us out. That footrace turned the other way right then and there. Those colored fellows made a fine charge, using for their cry, "Remember Fort Pillow." Soon Lee's flag of truce was seen coming over the hill, and firing ceased. Lee had surrendered. —Horace Austin, Co. G, Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

A Fourth Ohio Comrade.

Editor Camp Fire:—I have been a reader of The Blade for some time, but have never seen a chip from the Fourth Ohio. I sometimes wonder if it was all a dream. Surely there are some comrades who, at this late date, have recollections of such battles as Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness and others, and who kept diaries, and by referring to them could give to the readers of The Blade incidents of battle and march which would rouse the old comrade and fill him with enthusiasm and cause him to live over again those years of war. Where is Col. John S. Mason, brave soldier never drew sabre? Can't you put on a chip or two? Also Capt. J. S. Jones, what is the matter with you? Don't you remember how at Camp Pendleton, if your men did not each eat a pound or two of steak, you thought them sick, and ready for the hospital?

During the months of July and August, '64, I was in the hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio, being treated for a gunshot wound I received at the battle of the Wilderness. I received excellent care, and have often wished the hospital nurses would contribute to the Camp Fire. Let us hear from you, comrades of the Fourth Ohio.—William Jones, Co. B, Fourth Ohio.

From a Son of a Veteran.

Editor Camp Fire:—May I come with a black oak chip? My father was a member of Co. D, 82d Ohio, and would like to hear the experiences of some of the members of that regiment. We both read The Blade, and the Camp Fire is the First department to which we turn. I belong to the Sons of Veterans, and would like to hear from other members of that order. Our fathers will soon be dead, and then we must represent them. In time the Sons of Veterans must take the place of the G. A. R.—B. F. F., Fillmore, Mo.

An Inspiring Poem.

Editor Camp Fire:—A neighbor brought me to read a copy of the Cincinnati Weekly Times, dated March 5, 1863, in which was a brief account of a great Union meeting held in Pike's Opera-house on February 22.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, and honored by such distinguished speakers as Governor Morton, the old "war governor" of Indiana; Governor Todd and others. During the exercises the following song, then recently composed by T. Buchanan Read, was sung. About 50 pupils of the public schools joined in the chorus.

Thinking it good material for the Camp Fire, I send it to illuminate the camp and help cheer the drooping spirits of "the boys," and also to show our children how we were once enthused with a spirit of patriotism sufficient to urge us on through trials and privations for four long years in camp and field, to put down the most gigantic rebellion that ever failed of its purpose—to ruin so glorious a country as ours:

That Grayback Story.

Editor Camp Fire:—I have taken The Blade a great many years, and have never seen anything in the Camp Fire I could not believe until I read Comrade Boyington's story of the graybacks marching to the hospital. That is a pretty tough story. Had he told us that line of graybacks was marching to the polls to vote—not the Republican ticket—I could believe it; but as it is, I can not.—R. W. W., 1st Mich Eng.

"Flag of the Constellation."

The stars of morn on our banner borne,
With the iris of heaven are blended;
The hand of our sires first mingled these fires,
And by us they shall be defended.

(Chorus.)

Then hail the true Red, White and Blue,
The flag of the Constellation;
It sails as it sailed by our forefathers hailed,
O'er battles that made us a nation.

What hand so bold as to strike from its fold,
One star or one stripe of its brightening;
For him be those stars each a fiery Mars,
Each stripe be as terrible lightening.

Its' meteor form shall ride the storm,
Till the fiercest of foes surrender,
The storm gone by, it shall gild the sky,
A rainbow of peace and of splender.

Peace to the world is our motto unfurled,
Tho' we shun not the field that is gory,
At home or abroad, fearing none but our God,
We will carve our own pathway to glory.

Information Wanted.

☞Notices of this sort will be inserted at the nominal charge of 50 cents each insertion. We cannot insert them free.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Ira or Tinkham, last heard from in the Northwestern states. He was a farmer and a member of the G. A. R. Address A. Hearald, Grafton, Lorain county, Ohio.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. J. J. M'WILLIAMS, Denison, Ia., says: "I have used it largely in nervousness and dyspepsia, and I consider that it stands unrivalled as a remedy in cases of this kind. I have also used it in cases of sleeplessness, with very gratifying results."

TAKIN' OF HER VEIL OFF.

Spring is takin' of her veil off;
Purty soon we all may trace
The soft kisses of the sunshine
In the beauty of her face.
An' the ripples of her laughter
We shall hear upon the hill,
In the wood an' in the medder,
An' beside the valley rill.

Spring is takin' of her veil off;
Soon the brightness of her eyes
Will be coaxing out the flowers
To peep at laughing skies.
An' her hand will soon be paintin'
Every hill an' every grove;
An' her breath will change the cold winds
To sweet lullabies of love.
—James Bowe, in Albany Press.

Look to Your Necktie.

"A well-dressed man," said D. K. Arbeille, of Denver, to a Globe Democrat reporter at the Southern, "needs to give attention to three details of his dress—his hat, his necktie and his shoes. He ought to be particular about his gloves, too. The necktie is the all-important. A new philosopher of clothes insists that every work of art demands a point of rest—a pivotal point from which all the free flow of the composition derives its significance. That point of rest he locates in the necktie. It is poor economy, this philosopher claims to wear anything but the best necktes, no matter how expensive these may be. If it is cheap and shabby the entire wardrobe takes on that aspect. If it is rich and carefully disposed, even if the other garments are mediocre, it gives the impression of care and richness. So, look to your necktie, Horatio."

If any young, old or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor from errors of excesses will enclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No humbug, no deception. Address J. D. House, Lock Box A, Albion, Mich.

Stability of the Climate.

In a discussion of the question "Is the Climate Changing?" by Professor H. A. Hazen, in the current number of the Engineering Magazine, some remarkable data are presented in relation to the stability of the climate in historic times. In Palestine seed-time and harvest occur to-day precisely as they did according to records supposed to be thirty-three centuries old. During thousand of years in China there has been no change in the character of their cultivated plants, in the dates of breeding silkworms, or of the migration of birds. A record of the breaking up of the ice in the River Duna at Riga, Russia, has been kept since 1530. A table is given showing the dates in seven periods of fifty-four years each, and the mean date of the several periods has ranged between March 19 and March 28. Similar uniformity of dates is shown in the record of the vintages in Dijon, going back to the fourteenth century. A remarkable uniformity of the rain-fall is shown by records kept from an early date in Paris, in England, and in Italy.

A New Wind Recorder.

A new method of recording wind phenomena is a device by which the direction and velocity of winds are marked on a cylinder by one symbol. The record consists of arrows, which are printed on the paper covering the cylinder. Their position shows the direction of the wind and the number of them marked on a length of paper corresponding to one hour furnishes data for finding the velocity by an empirical scale, the value of whose readings is determined by an anemometer.

The recording apparatus is actuated by clock-work and the indications are made by electrical contacts, which are produced by a battery cell. The duration of the contact depends on the velocity of the wind, a light wind producing a contact of much longer duration than a strong one.—Exchange.

Willing to Let Him Run.

He was driving with one hand, when the horse took fright and started on a run.

He gave one or two vicious pulls on the reins with that one hand, but it seemed to have no effect.

"Isn't he running away?" she asked, as she looked trustingly up into his eyes.

"He is," he replied as he drew her closer to him with his left arm.

"And can't you stop him?" she asked.

"I presume I can," he returned, "but I haven't strength enough in one arm, and the road is straight and the sleighing good for miles, and—and"

"And you can keep him in the road?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well," she said with a sigh, "let him run, George. It'll take us longer to come back, too!"—Detroit Free Press.

Papa's Consent.

Bessie—Joe, dear, did you have any trouble in getting papa to consent to our marriage?

Joe—Well, I should say so. He said he couldn't see any sense in our waiting a whole year.

Cures Others

Will cure You, is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equaled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deservedly, the confidence of the people.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relief I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimply eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to help me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness resulting from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."—H. L. Jarmann, 33 William st., New York City.

Will Cure You

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Judge Gresham, like many other men in public life, has a wife who attends to a great deal of his correspondence for him.

Herr Krupp, the great gun builder, is the largest taxpayer in Germany. He pays $32,400 yearly on an income of $1,666,000.

At the age of 91 the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, who was a schoolmate of Lord Byron, is still one of the best whist players of London.

The secretary of the Harvard University says that a student can complete the college course there "honorably and happily" for $300 a year.

The last surviving relative of Aaron Burr is dead. He was the inventor of the Burr hat machine, which made millions of hats in a year.

Congressman-elect J. F. Stallings, of Greenville, Ala., who succeeds Mr. Herbert, is one of the youngest Representatives in the House, being about 25.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the sister of Grover Cleveland, is now in Europe. Last summer she was met walking on a road in Switzerland by Colonel Dan Lamont, who was making the tour.

Secretary Morton declares that he can husk more corn in a given time than any man west of the Missouri river. "I think nothing of husking 200 bushels in a day when the weather is propitious," he says.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 112,000.

WITH THE WEEKLY BLADE.

We now give outright but one premium, and that to dollar subscribers who ask for the premium at the time they remit, ONLY. We refer to the book, "Nasby in Exile," a full description of which is given on the 7th page of this issue.

The fifth edition of 5,000 of "Nasby in Exile" is now ready, and we are mailing them every day. This will be positively the last edition, as we do not care to become tedious even with a good premium. All subscribers whose time expires within the next few weeks should lose no time in remitting to us $1 for the Weekly Blade one year, and at the same time claim a copy of this book. At the rate they are now going, the present supply will not last more than five or six weeks.

The subscribers whose time expires during April and May, and who have not had a copy of this book, will realize that it is a good thing to have when they come to consider that we have mailed 20,000 copies during the past six or eight months.

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

In this week's issue on 5th page, we offer a new and very useful article—waterproof overcoats—at prices about half what they would cost you at a clothing store. We call especial attention to the fact that the price named includes the pre-payment of transportation charges to any part of the United States. This is important, as it makes it certain that you will not have to pay one cent more than the price advertised in our columns. We are a little surprised at the demand for these goods, it is so large. Purchasers must not be impatient if orders are somewhat delayed. We order them from Boston; sometimes they can be sent at once, but generally orders have to take their turn. In sending measurements, always give even figures: the goods are not made up in fractional inches, waist measure.

WORLD'S FAIR CHINA TEA SET.

On the fifth page of this issue will be found an advertisement of a new tea-set, a souvenir of the World's Fair, which The Blade offers to its readers. Owing to the extra cost of decoration, we have to ask more for this than for the regular Blade 56-piece tea-set. In this connection we wish to say that we can supply the No. 1 Blade standard 80-piece tea-set, the No. 2 Blade 56-piece tea-set, the No. 3 Blade 108-piece dinner set, and the No. 4 Blade china sorts, 28 pieces. For particulars, write us for circular.

WATCHES.

Our readers will notice that our watch offers, on the 5th page of this issue, has been entirely revised and re-written. We have restored on No. 1 watch offer, which was for a time exhausted; and we have also added a number of new ones to the list. Anybody desiring good watches can get them through The Blade very much cheaper than they can elsewhere. Remember, these are standard watches and cases, exactly the same as those kept by the best retail dealers.

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

We omit the Blade Sewing Machine advertisement for this week, to save room. It will reappear again next week. Our sales of the Sewing Machine were never so large as now, and everybody is thoroughly satisfied with it.

PERU'S INSULT.

Peru has insulted the American flag. So say our dispatches. No name, no place, and no definite knowledge is yet at hand upon which to base an opinion. The mere fact that a consulate had been attacked, the consular office sacked, and property destroyed is in itself an insult demanding by all the decorum of diplomatic relations full apology from the offending government and restitution for losses. Until more knowledge is obtained of the facts in the case the people of the country may curb their warlike spirit. Peru isn't very big and not nearly so formidable as Chile. The latter country whipped her into submission in 1879-81, and left Peru stranded financially. Her domestic debt is $109,287,000, to say nothing of about $100,000 of paper money issued. Bonds are not worth ten cents on the dollar. Peru will undoubtedly apologize.

AGAIN IN THE SADDLE.

The Southern man was a great objector from 1885-89 because he did not secure more offices for himself and his ex-Confederate brethren. But he is doing well now. The result should be gratifying to the gentlemen of the solid South. According to the Troy Times the list of ex-chivalric soldiers given as appointed to office so far is as follows:

Confederate Colonel Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, secretary of the Navy.

Confederate General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, commissioner of railroads.

Confederate Colonel James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, minister to France.

Confederate General Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

Confederate General W. H. Sims, of Mississippi, first assistant secretary of the Interior.

The most important bureau in the Treasury department is that of comptroller of the currency, and the place has been filled by some of the greatest financiers of the country, such as the Hon. John Jay Knox, Hon. Hugh McCulloch and others of that class of statesmen. This officer has supervision of the entire national banking system of the country, and it requires a man trained in the school of finance. What a surprise and disappointment it is to the bankers and business men of the country to know that this important place has been given to an obscure Illinois lawyer named Eckels, who knows nothing about the money interests of the country, but who was given the place simply because he is a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland.

STATE SALOONS.

Some weeks since we gave an outline of the bill pending in the legislature of South Carolina, which afterward became a law, and which provides that the state shall have absolute control of the liquor traffic. The liquor dealers, whose occupation would thus be taken away, bitterly opposed the measure, and sought advice of the most eminent legal counsel in the state. These gentlemen assured them that the law was without doubt entirely constitutional. The penalties it imposes for selling are extremely heavy—so much that no one has announced his readiness to violate the statute in order to test its validity. It will go into operation on July 1, next and it is probable that by that time some way will be found to make up a test case, and determine whether it is constitutional for the state of South Carolina to turn itself into a saloonkeeper, and further, to monopolize the occupation.

Until the courts shall find a flaw—and we doubt whether they will be able to do so—the "State Dispenser" will, under the direction of Governor Tillman, will control the sale of liquor in that state, and the treasury receive all profit which may accrue therefrom. Governor Tillman this official and now traveling over the state, arranging for going into business on July 1 next. It is freely prophesied that there will be a brisk revival of "moonshining" in that state, and that illicit distillery will prove very profitable, unless there is extreme activity among the federal internal revenue law officials.

It seems to be a moot question whether the state will attempt to make any profit out of the traffic. On the one hand, it can obtain a much larger sum than would be possible under any ordinary license law, and yet sell all varieties of liquors at the same rate as now. Yet as the object of the law is to obviate, as far as possible, the evils resulting from liquor, it would seem that the price should be increased. This would result in an increase of the "moonshine" industry, of course. There is no reason why the state should make a monopoly of the traffic if it does not intend to limit the sale of intoxicants—that is, if it can maintain a monopoly. Not only should the aim be to limit the sale of liquor, to stop loafing and treating in saloons—that is, to eliminate the social side of saloon life—and thus to curtail the production of drunkards.

We shall watch with deep interest the result of South Carolina's experiment with the Gothenburg plan. In point of fact, the South Carolina plan is an improvement upon the system pursued in the little Norwegian city. There the monopoly of liquor-selling is farmed out to private individuals, who pay for the privilege. South Carolina keeps the privilege in the state's hands, so as to eliminate the element of personal gain and selfish greed. The plan is better than license, if it be honestly and faithfully carried out. It eliminates at one stroke those features which make every saloons a missionary station devoted to the rum propaganda. The South Carolina system is by no means perfect, but it will, we trust, prove another step in the great work of reform which shall eventually

Pulverize the Rum Power.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ORDER

President Cleveland has issued an order to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell to make no more removals of fourth class postmasters except for cause, and establishing the rule that all postmasters of this class are to be permitted to serve out a full term of four years.

This order will cause consternation and indignation in the Democratic party, for of what use are victories to that party if it is not allowed the spoils of office. There are 64,000 fourth class postoffices in the United States and on an average there are five applicants for each office, or more than 300,000 in all. One prolonged howl of rage will go up from these 300,000 Democrats, and the President will be the most abused man in the country and the abuse will come from the party which elected him.

But the order is right and in accord with the spirit of the civil service laws. These laws may not include the fourth class postoffices by name, but the principle of civil service legislation most certainly includes this class of offices.

It remains to be seen whether the order will be strictly enforced, or if it will be dodged. With all due respect to Mr. Cleveland we do not believe his command will be carried out and do not believe he will insist on its enforcement.

It is true that Mr. Cleveland is a man of great will power, but it is possible for even one as firm as he to fail to curb the rush of hundreds of thousands of men mad for office. It will be a most interesting study to watch developments.

CARTER HURRAH HARRISON.

The election of Carter Harrison as World's Fair mayor of Chicago means that that city will be wide open in every sense of the word this summer. Harrison is a harmless enough old fellow himself, but his great desire to be at the head of the city during the World's Fair led him to make every possible combination to gain his end. He entered into a compact with Mike McDonald and others of his stripe, whereby they were to run things to suit themselves in return for their influence at the polls. Harrison was elected as a result of this bargain in spite of the fact that he was opposed by all the respectable Democrats of Chicago. He will be the figure head of Chicago during the fair, but Mike McDonald, the gamblers and the roughs, will be the power behind the throne that will throw down all the bars to vice and make Chicago the sportsman's paradise.

A recent decision of the United States Supreme court is against the claim of Virginia to a long, narrow strip of territory to which Tennessee has always laid claim and held jurisdiction over. The decision makes the state line run through the center of the town of Bristol, and crooks will have an easy time playing with police. Once across the street only a requisition can bring the criminal back into the other state.

Keep an eye on Cuba. There are evidence of a revolution there, and when it comes Spain will find it has a very feeble hold on the island. The result of a revolution will be Cuban independence, and possibly annexation to the United States.

Republicans will probably be elected in Rhode Island, but the legislature will have to do it. In that little state, it requires a majority vote to elect, and unless there is a majority the election goes to the legislature.

Henry Villard will have to get out of the Northern Pacific. He will then have more time to conduct Mr. Cleveland's administration.

JUDGE BILLINGS'S DECISION.

The position assumed by Judge Ricks, in the Ann Arbor cases, that the interstate commerce law governs the actions of railway employes as well as officials, and that a refusal on the part of the men to handle freight from another road, on account of a strike thereon, is a discrimination against it, and prohibited by that law the same as discriminations made in freight rates, has, singularly enough, been paralleled by another federal decision—that of Judge Billings, of the United States Circuit court, at New Orleans. While Judge Ricks's opinion concerns only railway operatives, that of Judge Billings covers the actions of all labor organizations.

It will be recalled that in the city of New Orleans, last November, there was a strike of freight handlers, draymen and other laborers; and that a "sympathetic strike" followed, participated in by members of practically all the labor organizations in the city. During the strike, suit was begun praying for an injunction against the Workingmen's Amalgamated Council, and the various labor unions. The strike ended long before the case was argued; but the decision is of importance because of the principles it lays down as to the rights of labor unions.

The federal law under which the injunction was asked is the "act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopoly;" but it is commonly known as the anti-trust law. The argument was that there existed in New Orleans a gigantic and widespread combination of the members of a multitude of separate organizations, restraining the commerce among the several states and with foreign nations. A disagreement between the warehouse men and their employers and the principal draymen and their subordinates had been taken up by all the organizations named in the bill, until by this vast combination of men and of organization, it was threatened that unless there was an acquiescence in the demands of the subordinates, workmen and draymen, all the men in all of the defendants' organizations would leave work and would allow no work in any department of business; that violence was threatened and used in support of this demand; and that the demand included the interstate and foreign commerce which flows through the city of New Orleans. The bill further states that the proceedings on the part of the defendants had taken such a vast and ramified proportion that in consequence of the threats of the defendants the whole business of the city of New Orleans was paralyzed, and the transit of goods and merchandise which was being conveyed through it from state to state and to and from foreign countries was totally interrupted.

It was argued for the defense that the case does not fall within the purview of the anti-trust law; and that the latter prohibited monopolies and combinations of capital, but not of labor. To this view Judge Billings replies:

I think Congressional debates show that the statute had its origin in the evils of massed capital; but when the Congress came to formulating the prohibition which is the yardstick of the injunction, it expressed these words: "Every contract or combination in the form of trust or otherwise in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal." The subject had so broadened the minds of the legislators that the source of the evil was not included in the material, and the evil in its entirety is dealt with. They made the interdiction include combinations of capital and labor, as well as in fact all combinations in restraint of commerce, without reference to the character of the person who entered into them.

The plea was advanced that a combination of workingmen to compel the employment of none but union men is not a restraint of commerce; to which Judge Billings sets forth an array of facts to refute this assumption. He says:

The combination setting out to secure and compel the employment of none but union men in a given business finally enforced a discontinuance of labor in all kinds of business, including the business of transportation of goods and merchandise in transit through the city of New Orleans from state to state and to and from foreign countries. I do not think there can be any question but that such a combination was in restraint of commerce. It is conceded that the labor organizations were at the outset peaceful, but when lawful forces are put into unlawful channels, i. e., when lawful associations take on unlawful purposes and do unlawful acts, the associations themselves become unlawful. The evil as well as the unlawfulness of the act of the defendants consists in this, that until certain demands of theirs were complied with, they sought to prevent and did prevent everybody from moving the commerce of the city.

It is the successful effort of the combination of the defendants to intimidate and overawe others who were at work in conducting or carrying on the commerce of the country, in which the court finds their error and their violation of the statute. One of the intended results of their combined action was the forced stagnation of all the commerce which flowed through New Orleans. This intent and combined action are none the less unlawful because they included in their scope the paralysis of all other business within the city as well. For these reasons I think the injunction should issue.

The decision simply recognizes the fact that there is but one law for rich and poor, employer and employe, capitalist and workingman, and declares, in effect, that "trusts" of men to interfere with trade and commerce are just as reprehensible as "trusts" of money, and equally subject to punishment by law.

AMERICA HAS A WORD.

The great powers of Europe who have the Bering sea arbitration in hand are seemingly surprised at the unwavering stand taken by the United States. Candor has compelled the European press to praise ex-Minister Phelps for his knowledge of international law and the exceedingly clever twist he has given to the tail of the British lion. The position he assumed as to the Bering sea is the same as might be held in regard to the Black or Baltic seas. European powers acknowledge this. Mr. Phelps's argument has brought forcibly to the attention of the arbitrators the real nature of the position the United States has taken in the Bering sea affair.

England's evident effort to bring discredit on the documents which have been submitted as exhibits in the American side of the case has failed to have the effect desired. We shall expect to see America hold her position to the end. We have the best of the argument and as keen and erudite representatives as Europe, with all her boasted diplomats and years of diplomacy.

Judge Lochren, the new commissioner of pensions is a Vermonter, and has been so liberal in his political ideas as to be appointed to the Circuit bench by a Republican governor in a Republican district in Minnesota, where he now resides, and twice elected without opposition. From every standpoint, Judge Lochren's appointment looks as though it were the best yet since March 4.

Democrats who, some time ago, were howling for an extra session of Congress are now scared to death at the possibility of the extra session being called in September. It promises to be a case of being kicked to death by their own mule.

What does Representative Paxton know about medicine? His medical bill is one of the recent monstrosities which the Ohio legislature has been dealing with for two months.

As mayor of Chicago Carter Harrison will hardly consider Mr. Cleveland as being President of the United States.

AS TO JUDGE BARRETT.

Coming as it does on the heels of the decisions by Judges Billings, Taft and Ricks, the decision of Judge Barrett in the clothing cutters case in New York, adds still another legal complication to the labor question and the rights of organized labor. The Barrett decision was in a case brought by the clothing manufacturers against the United Garment Workers. The clothing cutters have not been on a strike, but are the victims of a lock-out. One of these clothing manufactories employed a non-union foreman. Members of the U. G. W. demanded his discharge, and as no heed was given to the demand, the men quit work. In doing this they exercised the right every man, not under contract, has to quit. Then the combine known as the Clothing Manufacturers' association, agreed to employ no men who were members of the United Garment Workers. A lock-out resulted, and 900 union men who had not struck, were thrown out of employment.

The garment men made a fight against this lockout, and issued a boycotting circular against certain firms. The clothing men asked for a temporary restraining injunction against the Federation of Labor, which had taken up the fight of the garment workers. They set forth in their petition that the boycott circulars had injured the trade of the Manufacturers' association. The case came before Judge Barrett. He dissolved the injunction. The decision covered points which it is necessary to understand:

First, that there was no evidence to show that the American Federation of Labor was concerned in the differences between the manufacturers and their employes. Second, that the papers in the action against the United Garment Cutters, their executive board and their general secretary, Charles F. Reichers, had been improperly drawn, inasmuch as a number of firms had been joined together as plaintiffs in the action, when each should have brought individual proceedings. It was on these grounds that the injunction against the Federation and the other defendants were dismissed, but, in his remarks, Judge Barrett went further and admitted that it was his impression that the circulars sent out by the United Garment Workers could not be construed into intimidating or threatening documents.

It will be seen from this that the case was really settled on a technicality. Still, the judge said enough to show that he saw no conspiracy in the boycott. He might have added that there was as much conspiracy in the manufacturers' combine. It was a war. The manufacturers thought to starve the men into submission, the United Garment Workers thought to bring the manufacturers to terms by keeping purchasers from investing in goods of the Manufacturers' association. No threats or libellous matter being found in the boycotting circulars, the case did not come under the ban of the law. Evidently the Manufacturers' association had heard of Judge Taft's decision, but their action shows how little they knew of its meaning.

Barrett's decision is apparently directly against the ruling of Judge Taft. But the latter held himself strictly within the interstate commerce law, and Judge Barrett had no such restriction, but entirely different grounds.

The meaning of the decision is that labor unions holding themselves within certain bounds, are as much entitled to the boycott as the Manufacturers' association is to issue a lock-out order.

THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION

The states of the South are beginning to realize that they are having a one-sided growth. While manufacturing enterprises have sprung up and the mineral and timber resources are being developed by Northern capital, the big plantations of that section remain undisturbed.

The growth of the South has been one-sided. There is not the breaking up of large tracts of land into small, well cultivated farms, as is the case in the North, simply because there are no farmers. This condition of affairs is causing many newspapers in that section to ask for a larger portion of the foreign immigration. They want more people, and the North would be glad to see the tide from the countries of the old world set in towards the South. So far, but few immigrants have gone to that section. Of the 375,000 immigrants who landed in New York in 1892 but few more than 3,000 located in the Southern states, but remained in the more densely populated portions of the North.

This is an unwholesome distribution, but one not to be wondered at. Until recently the South has not given a warm invitation to this foreign element, while the history of that section has not been of a nature to induce emigrants to make it their home. Let the South support more and better free schools, and give the world to understand that henceforth Judge Lynch will not do more business than the organized courts, and men will come, and the big plantations will give way to productive small farms.

ENGLISH RAILROAD LAWS.

Hitherto England's laws have been liberal with the railroads of that country, and every opportunity has been afforded the stockholders for reaping the largest possible returns from their investments. The present session of Parliament is considering some bills which the railways consider exceedingly hostile to their interests. One provides for the regulation of the hours of railway employes, and another requires all roads having termini in London to put on cheap trains for the laboring classes. These, and other anti-railroad bills, are being vigorously fought by the companies, but it is believed they will become laws.

Asa Dickinson, a brother of Don Dickinson, and recently appointed consul to Nottingham, England, has been a Republican for 40 years. He had no alliances with Tammany, wasn't an anti-snapper and had no mugwump learnings. Mr. Asa Dickinson's appointment then ought to be satisfactory all around.

The next great European war—the struggle which has been looked for any time during the past ten years or so—will have its cause in international complications at one of two points—either in the Balkan states, or on the frontier line of Germany and France. And just now it looks as though the chances are in favor of the former.

Ohio Democrats who are depending on the Senator from Oyork to secure them offices are afflicted with Brice disease, and President Cleveland refuses to apply the remedy.

Michigan women voted Monday. As the Republicans had an overwhelming majority, it would seem that Michigan women have excellent judgment.

Even Adlai is afraid his record will be beaten by Mr. Maxwell.

JUDGE SPEER'S DECISION.

The courts of the United States, within the past few weeks, have been interpreting the interstate commerce law and other federal statutes, in their bearings upon the relations of employer and employee, with astonishing rapidity. The latest is that of Judge Speer, of the United States court for the southern district of Georgia, in the case of the Central railroad of Georgia. That road is in a receiver's hands. The engineers of that road demanded that the receiver shall make a yearly contract with them, under the rules of the Brotherhood, and brought mandamus proceedings before Judge Speer to compel the receiver to contract with them. It appears that there was a contract last year, and that the receiver had refused to make a new one for the coming twelvemonth.

Judge Speer announced that he would direct the receiver to make such a contract, under conditions to be imposed by the court. But, in doing this, the judge declared that the famous "Rule 12" of the Brotherhood, which compels the members on other roads to boycott the freight from any road on which a "legal" strike has been "allowed" by the Grand Chief, "is in direct and positive violation of the laws of the land," and that "no court, state or federal, could hesitate for a moment so to declare." Judge Speer says it is plainly in restraint of trade, and hence contrary to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. A boycott compels the railway company to violate the interstate commerce law, and the engineers "can not compel such a violation without becoming obnoxious to the criminal statutes."

Judge Speer stated that he had been assured, by counsel for the engineers, that they were willing on this, as on all other points, to be guided by the court; that he should consider this assurance to be authoritative, and that he should make the abrogation of Rule 12, in so far as the engineers of the Central railroad of Georgia are concerned, a part of the contract to be entered into between them and the receiver. The old contract is ordered to remain in force until the new one can be prepared under direction of the court, and be properly signed by the two parties.

The telegraphic report from Macon, where this decision was rendered, says the Brotherhood men regard the decision as a signal victory, as it legally recognizes the right of the Brotherhood to existence, and places Judge Speer on record as the friend and supporter of labor organizations so long as they remain within the law. The receiver of the road in question refused to recognize the Brotherhood; the court, by this decision, recognizes it, and says that the receiver, as the agent of the court, must recognize it also. So far as Rule 12 is concerned, it is declared at Macon that the Brotherhood expect to strike it from their by-laws at the next national convention of the order.

The case is of importance in many ways. Probably it marks the beginning of an era of labor by contract between the labor organization on one side and the employer on the other. Hence a strike can not occur during the period for which the agreement is made. It has always been a moot point with intelligent, conservative men, even in the ranks of organized labor, whether strikes and boycotts, and other similar manifestations of brute force, pay in the long run. The certainty is that the courts will largely decide future disputes between employer and employe, dealing justice to both, preventing the aggressions of capital upon labor, or a resort to the argument of force by the latter.

BLOUNT AT HAWAII.

Commissioner Blount has arrived at Hawaii, and before the next message reaches this country from the Islands, he will undoubtedly have seen enough and heard enough to make recommendations for or against annexation. From the published letters concerning the Hawaiian situation now it would seem that only two things are possible: One, annexation; the other a return to the monarchy.

Once deprived of the threatened exercise of the power by the United States, the clash will come between the well-organized native party and the annexationists, and all interests of American citizens will be jeopardized. Here is the question which Mr. Blount must settle. He has gone to Hawaii as the special representative of the government ostensibly, but in reality, to verify bandied phrases concerning Claus Spreckels, that the latter is the real author of the annexation scheme.

Then, Mr. Blount, having found out, yes or no, whether these principally Democratic allegations are worth denying, he may return and report to his chief. From the dispatches which the returned vessel from Honolulu bring, it seems that the annexationists are a powerful party, and Mr. Spreckels has little more to say than any interested tax-payer and owner of property likely to be confiscated should the native party win. The annexation party seems to represent the progress of the islands, while the monarchial people believe in Kanaka religion and customs. Still we, as a people, may well suspend our judgment until the facts are known and Mr. Blount is back.

THE HON. STRABO FARROW.

In the appointment of Honorable Strabo Farrow, of South Kerliny, to be second auditor of the Treasury, the President has, with a single stroke of the pen, recognized the great Farrow family, which has so long been out in the cold. Still, we are certain that the Keno and Penochle families will feel the slight put upon them by the recognition of the Farrow layout. The Hon. Strabo Farrow is said to be a wit, and except that he wears cowhide boots and car-tabs in summer, with a penchant for boiled ice cream, he has no weak points. He fought nobly in the late war for the preservation of Southern chivalry, and bears honorable scars on a roan horse, which is still living and a resident of the family paddock. But we digress. Majah Jones, sah! be gad, sah! shall first speak of the gentleman's merits, before it is felt that justice can be done to such an honorable name as Farrow. Hoke Smith has a friend now, and the Hon. Stanhope Potsdam Sams, of Georgia, feels confident that he is the next to meet official smiles.

All those terrible things which were charged to Harrison, such as putting law partners into office, have been trebled by the Democrats. Both Stevenson's and Cleveland's partners have now excellent positions, and there is no murmur.

Monday's election removed another Democratic gubernatorial possibility. Democrats confidently expected Judge Hunt's election by 4,000 majority, but is barely reached 400. Mr. Hunt will be compelled to step aside.

Mr. Brice's name has great weight when affixed to a check, but it is positively damaging when placed to a recommendation of an aspiring Democrat.

AN EMBEZZLING DIPLOMAT.

Speaking of the denial made by John E. Risley, the newly-appointed minister to Denmark, of the charge that he was a member of the order of Sons of Liberty in Indiana, during the war, and that he embezzled $1,800 with which he was intrusted by the order to purchase arms, the New York Evening Post, mugwump Democratic, says:

We cannot consider a mere newspaper interview a sufficient answer to so grave a charge. If it is a false charge, somebody ought to smart for it. If it is a true charge, Mr. Risley's commission should be withheld. We quite agree that the President and Secretary of State cannot be expected to prove a negative when a serious charge is brought against one of their appointees, but they are bound to suspend final action while a reasonable doubt exists. They must satisfy fair-minded people, who have the honor of the country at heart, and who have no personal prejudice against the appointee, that the charge is not well founded. The suggestion thrown out by the Washington despatches that the confirmation of Riley by the Senate is regarded as a complete vindication of his character cannot be accepted, for the reason that it does not touch the question. The Senators may not have been aware of the charge. They may have voted for Risley in order to oblige one of their own number. Still less can the suggestion be accepted that this offence, if it was committed at all, was committed a long time ago. The statute of limitations may bar indictment, but time does not run against the sovereign people.

We are glad to see the Post take such patriotic ground. The men who fought fairly against us in the field earned our respect, even if they battled in a wrongful cause. But the men who traitorously conspired against the government when its very existence was trembling in the balance, committed a wrong that should bar them from any official preferment under the United States government.

The denial of Risley has stirred up the Indianians, and abundant proofs seem to be forthcoming to show the truth of the story. There are men living in and about Terre Haute who belonged to the treasonable order, and who contributed to the fund which Risley is said to have embezzled. He is the brother-in-law of Senator Voorhees, who knew of the story, but probably supposed it had died out of public recollection. The old Copperhead Democrats are indignant over Risley's appointment. They of course sympathize with his politics during the war, and don't count that against him; but they brand him as a thief, and abuse Cleveland for appointing him.

THE CASE OF LASCELLES.

Perhaps no decision has been handed down by the United States Supreme court for many years which has been of such vital interest to the states as that of Judge Jackson, for the court, in the case of swindler Lascelles. Besides settling a mooted point of long standing, it is, as The Blade has before mentioned, an ending to one of the dogmas of states' rights doctrinaires.

Henceforth a prisoner who is taken from one state to another on a requisition specifying a certain crime, may be indicted and tried for crimes not mentioned in the requisition papers. The case on which the decision is based is interesting.

Lascelles, a swindler who figured for a time as the son of Lord Beresford, was arrested in New York upon a warrant of requisition from Georgia, charging him with being a "common cheat and swindler;" and with "larceny after trust delegated;" but after being taken South he was again indicted, this time for forgery, tried and convicted. His counsel insisted that he was liable to trial only for the crime charged in the warrant of requisition, and that his conviction for another offense was in violation of his constitutional rights. The court acknowledged that a fugitive from justice in this country who is brought back from a foreign nation under a warrant of extradition can be tried here only for the crime charged in that warrant, and the contention of the swindler's counsel was that the same principle held as between the states of the Union. The case presented this point to the Supreme court for the first time, and its decision is against the claim that "the states of the Union are independent governments, having the full prerogatives and powers of nations, except what has been conferred upon the general government, and not only have the right to grant, but do, in fact, afford to all persons within their boundaries an asylum as broad and secure as that which independent nations extend over their citizens and inhabitants.

This assumption of the defendant, the Supreme court, through Judge Jackson, pronounces "a fallacy." There is no warrant of support for such a conclusion in the constitution of the United States. The decision was that Lascelles might be indicted for any number of offenses, and tried on those indictments. The court said on this point that "upon a fugitive's surrender to the state demanding his return in pursuance of national law, he may be tried in the state to which he is returned for any other offense than that specified in the requisition for his rendition, and that in so trying him against his objection no right, privilege or immunity secured to him by the constitution and laws of the United States is thereby denied."

Judge Jackson, who wrote the decision, is to be congratulated upon his broad Americanism. With all his education in an atmosphere filled with states' rights dogma, he has made his first decision memorable by the crushing blow it gives to state sovereignty.

The first opinion written by Justice Jackson, of the Supreme court, has been handed down, and is a pleasant surprise to those who looked upon him as a defender of the doctrine of state sovereignty. The question was whether a person extradited from one state to another can be tried for any other offense than the one on which the extradition was secured. The court holds that such exemption is not provided for by the constitution of the United States. The decision is a strong anti-state rights paper.

The Charleston News and Courier wants Mr. Cleveland for a third term. But Mr. Cleveland will not be a candidate. It is safe to say that the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency will be a man who has been a lieutenant for Mr. Cleveland, but in no case Mr. Cleveland himself.

Senator Roach is on the blacklist at the White House and at the departments. He can get no offices for his friends. He is dead politically, and will be a stranger in the Senate chamber. What greater punishment could be meted out to a man than that.

The hilarious and penal history of Mr. Cleveland's first administration is being repeated. An Indiana Democrat has been appointed postmaster and the only recommendation for the office is the fact that he served a four years' term in prison for sheep stealing.

Ohio has had a cookie or two so far, but South Kerliny and Massachusetts have taken the office bakery.

The mugwumps are much distressed over the strength Mr. Dan Voorhees has at the White House.

OUR ENCYCLOPEDIA OFFER.

Don't fail to read our offer, on the 5th page, of a paper-bound edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia. The offer of 30 volumes, even though bound in paper, sent postpaid for $3, and a copy of the Weekly Blade for one year included, sounds incredible, but it is actually true. The cover is a stiff manilla paper; the paper on which the work is printed is of fair quality; the type, though necessarily small, is clear; and the volumes are in every respect what they are described to be, as to contents. The first volume, which lies before the writer at this moment, has 416 pages, begins with a discussion of the letter A, and ends with the word "Angouleme, Duc d'." So far as the Encyclopedia is concerned, this edition is as full and complete, in every respect, as the $30 edition.

Every one should at once avail himself of the opportunity to obtain this work—a reference library in itself. We thought our paper-covered edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which we sold a year or so ago, was a marvel of cheapness; but this edition of Chambers is a far more advantageous offer to our readers. Don't hesitate to send your orders; the work is exactly as we describe it, and you will be satisfied with it. Read the advertisement on 5th page.

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS.

Next week Household readers will have a short article upon the dress recommended by the National Council of Women, illustrated by cuts of the designs. There will also be a letter describing the Rivington Street Settlement of New York city, which is attracting so much attention from the public. The Young Folks' Reception will also be reported next week.

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

The first most important national meeting of Republicans prior to the contest of '96 will be held in Louisville next month. At that time the annual convention of the Republican National League will be held, and young Republicans will be present from all parts of the country to confer together as to means to be employed to regain control of the government. The possibilities of good in a national combination of Republican clubs are great under proper management.

It rests with the National League to make this combination all it should be for the Republican party. If the right kind of work is done at Louisville in May, the first step will have been taken toward a Republican victory in 1896. There will be time for thorough organization of the young men of the party, and Ohio Republicans know how much was accomplished by the united efforts of the young Republicans of the state in the gubernatorial contest of 1891. In the possibilities of its results no more important political meeting will be held this year than the one at Louisville.

HE GOT AN OFFICE.

The bloody shirt may not be waving in the breeze, but if Cleveland keeps on, the old garment is apt to be taken out and given a few shakes. For instance, Risley, the new minister to Denmark, and his Golden Circle record, together with the charges of embezzlement hanging over him. But Risley has a counterpart in James Blackburn, the U. S. marshal for Kentucky. A letter from him has been picked up, and it has the twang which evidently pleases Mr. Cleveland.

Abington, Va., October 2, 1861.

My Dear Wife—I have left you and our children in the land of the despot, but God grant that I may soon be able to make the Union men of Kentucky feel the edge of my knife. From this day I hold every Union traitor as an enemy, and from him I scorn to receive quarter and to him I will never grant my soul in death; for there are cowards and villains among our Brother Henry and I arrived here without hindrance. I have had the chills all the way, but I hope to live to kill forty traitors for every chill I ever had. I hear that Hardee is still in the Arkansas army near active, and if this proves true I will tender my resignation and go immediately to Kentucky. I hope that I will do my duty as a rebel and a free man. Since I know the Union men of Kentucky, I intend to begin the work of murder in earnest, and if I ever spare one of them may hell be my portion. I want to see Union blood deep enough for a horse to swim in.

Your husband,
JAMES BLACKBURN.

The letter needs no comment. It is a complete story in itself. The war is over, but a man who would write a letter like that ought not to be forgotten. Mr. Cleveland did not forget him.

GOOD WORK IN MICHIGAN.

It is said that President Cleveland told Michigan office seekers to go back to their homes and prove themselves equal to keeping Michigan Democratic before asking for fat jobs under his administration. Judging by the result of Monday's election the chances for positions under President Cleveland are faint.

The state has been made solidly Republican. Judge Hooker, Republican candidate of justice of the Supreme court, swept the state by 12,000 majority on a light vote. The Republicans carried thirteen of the 23 Circuit judge districts, while Democrats carried but four and Fusionists six. In a number of old Democratic strongholds Republican mayors and other municipal offices were elected, while Republican towns increased their majorities.

For the first time Wayne county and Detroit were captured by Republicans, and what a few years ago was considered a Democratic Gibralter is becoming the most trustworthy Republican community in the state. Michigan has has a taste of Democrat rule, and it will have no more of it. Such a victory this spring means 25,000 Republican plurality in November.

It is now evident that Russia will have another scourge of the cholera this summer. With warm weather comes many new and malignant cases. Nothing but the enforcement of the most stringent health laws will keep the disease out of the United States, and united action looking to this end can not begin too soon.

The "White Squadron," of which Americans were so proud, will now be a thing of the past. The cost of keeping vessels painted white is such an expense that an order is to be made returning to black paint. Considering the fact that they are a part of the United States how would a bright carmine do?

The Republican doctrine of reciprocity carried into effect with Cuba has increased our exports in eighteen months to $32,700,097 against $18,136,659 in the preceding year and a half. This is so advantageous to America that it is hated by Democrats and mugwumps.

Judging by the dexterity and perseverance with which Mr. Maxwell wields the headsman's axe, he wants to complete his labors before the heated term.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

There are 3,980 miles of electric railroad in this country.

The first iron forge was set up in Massachusetts in 1652.

The first street railroad was laid in New York in 1852.

There are 47 Chinese temples in this country.

Temple, N. H., first manufactured window glass in 1780.

In 1700 the first public library was opened, in New York.

In 1891 New York had 4,199 fire alarms, Chicago 4,349.

In the five years before 1890 there were 8,226 suicides.

The first American paper was made from straw, in 1828.

Peter Cooper built the first American locomotive in 1829.

There are 266,456 miles of telephone wires in this country.

The Masons opened a lodge, the first, at Boston, in 1733.

The first omnibus astonished the New Yorkers in 1830.

Carding machines were first used in this country in 1788.

The Dutch, of New York, about 1640, made the first brandy.

There are 443 cities having each more than 8,000 population.

The first American tin was made in Connecticut in 1770.

Mansfield, Conn., made the first sewing silk about 1829.

The Mississippi valley has an area of 1,500,000 square miles.

The United States have had sixteen foreign or domestic wars.

This country has 9,144,590 men available for military duty.

In 1891 the number of books printed in this country was 4663.

The people of this country sent 60,000,000 telegrams in 1892.

The first cotton mills were erected at Beverly, Mass., in 1787.

The United States produce 565,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

The United States produce 610,000 tons of butter and cheese.

The hottest place in the United States is Death Valley, 140 degrees.

The cotton crop of the United States in 1892 was 9,038,707 bales.

In 1672 the whale-fishing was begun by vessels from Nantucket.

The first water pipes were bored logs, used in New York in 1776.

The first American brooms were made in Philadelphia in 1790.

In 1890 24,300,905 gallons of wine were made in this country.

Over 20,000,000 hogs are annually slaughtered in this country.

There are 242 life-saving stations on the coasts of this country.

By the emancipation proclamation 3,805,172 slaves were freed.

A tree-planting day has been established in 38 states.

In 1892 there were 447,591 miles of post routes in this country.

There are 369,634 teachers in the district schools of this country.

In 1890 there were 82,329 prisoners in our jails and penitentiaries.

The national debt in 1890 was $14.63 per head of the population.

The Grand Army of the Republic has a membership of 406,438.

Parliament established in 1710 a postal system for the Colonies.

Dr. J. Greenwood, of New York, was the first dentist; about 1788.

No children have been born to any President in the White House.

In 1892 $16,750,000,000 worth of property was insured against fire.

In 1789 Jedediah Morse published the first United States geography.

In 1645 the first public schools were established, by Massachusetts.

The first paper mill was put up at Roxborough, Pa.,

Publishers' Desk.

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

The Mackintosh Brought Within the Means of Every One.

The "mackintosh"—a thin cloth coat impervious to rain—is universally used abroad as an overcoat for winter, spring and autumn. It is infinitely superior in wet weather to the ordinary "rubber" coats, clammy and cold.

The "mackintosh" is a regular spring overcoat of fine quality, so far as appearances go, and only the wearer knows that it is perfectly waterproof and warmer than an ulster.

The ordinary cost of a mackintosh ranges from $16 to $35; but one of the American manufacturers has agreed to sell single coats to subscribers of The Blade at the wholesale price per thousand,

and this reduction brings the cost of an excellent coat to about one-half the usual retail price. The offer is limited to two colors and two grades, and to sizes (bust measurement) ranging from thirty-six to forty-six inches. Each coat is fifty-three inches long, with a detachable cape twenty-four inches long, of double texture goods, the lining being a handsome plaid. They are made of fine materials and in the best manner. They will not grow hard or stiff, and are first-class in every respect.

The dark-blue coat is of very fine cloth, ribbed, not all wool, but very handsome, and the price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is $8.85.

The black coat is made from a fine wool, smooth-surface cloth that is less showy than the blue, but will give the best of service. The price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is $9.85. Coats of different sizes will be made to order for $2 extra.

The manufacturer assures The Blade that these prices—less transportation—are one-half the regular prices at which these coats are sold.

In ordering care must be taken to send the correct breast measurement, as exchanges can not be made. All remittances must be sent to The Blade, Toledo.

A HANDY ATLAS.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have just published a new Handy Atlas, of 380 pages, each page 7 1-2 by 5 1-4 inches, containing colored county maps of the United States and Canada, accompanied by descriptive, statistical and historical matter pertaining to each state, territory and province, with indexed list of all counties, with area and population; also, colored skeleton maps of the continents showing all counties of the world; colored statistical diagrams giving data as to area, population, products, commerce, finance, etc.; with a "ready reference list," alphabetically arranged, of all cities, towns and villages, with population by the late census.

This volume is printed on good paper, bound in flexible cloth, in good style—not a paper cover; it retails for $1 per copy; but we will send a copy, postpaid, with The Weekly Blade one year for $1.50. Or, we will send a copy of the Handy Atlas, postpaid, for 75 cents. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." The book is worth twice the money, and fills a long-felt want —that of a good, correct atlas and reference book at a low price.

WANT A WATCH?

Then Here is Your Golden Opportunity.

Do you want a watch? If you do, you want a good one. In these days of excellent watches you cannot afford to carry a poor one. The Elgin and Waltham watches represent the perfection of mechanical skill and artistic beauty. They are recognized the world over as the finest timepieces that have yet been devised. These are the watches that we offer to you. And we offer them at prices that will please you if you know what you want to pay for such a watch, and will please you still more if you will compare them with the exorbitant prices that are asked for watches of not half the intrinsic value. A Waltham or an Elgin watch is the same the world over.

When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if at the end of three days he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No watches can be sent C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers may not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

Below will be found descriptions and prices of a few Waltham and Elgin watches from the many styles made at these factories, which represent the greatest value for the money:

Offer No. 1—The Toledo Blade Special.

GOLD WATCH, MEN'S SIZE, $16.75.

The watch and case-makers of the United States have for many years been trying to produce a watch that would be exactly like a $100 solid gold watch in everything except the expense. At last this has been accomplished, and the result is the most beautiful watch ever made. This watch is for people who wish to carry a "thin model" watch. We mean that it does not take up much room in the pocket, the case being of the regular strength and thickness. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, 14 kt. fine, so thick that they will last twenty years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. This feature saves many a bill for repairs—a great point for people at a distance from reliable watch-makers. The ring, joints, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear, are solid gold, which, of course, will wear for generations. The works contain a regulator so plain that a child can work it, seven valuable jewels, compensating expansion balance, safety pinion, stem-winding and setting apparatus, and many other improvements, the enumeration of which would be superfluous. The works much resemble the celebrated Waltham "Riverside," a movement known the world over. This watch is offered to Blade subscribers only, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes for his friends. Price of either Open Face or Hunting Case, delivered, $16.75.

Offer No. 2—Men's Size.

GOLD WATCH, $14.35.

No. 2 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin gold-filled hunting-case watch, stem wind and set; the works contain seven jewels, 8 compensating balance, safety pinion, and all improvements. It is an accurate timepiece, which looks just like a $100 solid gold watch. The case is guaranteed to wear 15 years. Watch cloths and installment men will be selling this watch for $38. Our price by registered mail, delivery prepaid and guaranteed, is only $14.35.

Offer No. 3—Men's Size.

OPEN-FACE GOLD WATCH—$12.

Number 3 is a magnificent gold-filled open face watch, with Waltham or Elgin works. In the works are seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance, plain regulator, etc. Purchasers can easily get $35 for this watch in cash or exchange. The manufacturers guarantee the case to wear 15 years just like solid gold. Price, by registered mail, $12.

All watches offered are stem-winders and setters.

Offer No. 4—Men's Size.

WALTHAM OR ELGIN—$5.50.

No. 4 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is solid nickel silver, open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any strain. The usual price of this watch is $8.50 to $12.50. We send it to subscribers by registered mail for $5.50.

Offer No. 5—Lady's Size.

SOLID GOLD WATCH—$22.50.

No. 5 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, in a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted to be 14 k. gold. U. S. assay. The works are jeweled according to the latest principles, by which the best results are achieved. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship. Each watch is a stem-winder and setter, and contains compensation balance, patent safety pinion and tempered hair spring. We will send this elegant time-piece to any subscriber, delivery guaranteed and prepaid, for $22.50.

Offer No. 6—Lady's Size.

GOLD WATCH—$13.25.

No. 6 is a seven-jeweled lady's watch, in an engraved hunting case, the gold on which is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be standard, and good for at least 15 years' wear. Any lady in the land who is fortunate enough to get this watch will be proud to carry it. It is a magnificent timekeeper, and usually sells at from $18 to $25. Subscribers should sell it for $20. Sent by registered mail to any subscriber for only $13.25.

Offer No. 7—Lady's Size.

SOLID SILVER WATCH—$9.50.

No. 7 is a lady's size solid coin silver Waltham or Elgin watch. The works contain seven jewels, stem wind and set, and all improvements. This watch is just as good and handsome as a solid gold watch. Sold to subscribers only, delivered free, for only $9.50.

Offer No. 8—Blade Special.

Open Face or Hunting Case, Waltham or Elgin works. Be sure to name your choice when you order. A $200 solid gold watch cannot be bought for $22, but the Weekly Blade offers a watch under the above number that has all the appearance and most of the good qualities of a $200 watch. You have probably never seen a watch like this, and must therefore depend upon us for the description of the latest, handsomest and best watch made by the great American Waltham and Elgin national factories. Time and money have been expended in bringing this particular watch to perfection. The movement (or works) contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made. Remember, we mean that the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection for the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k. gold are drawn, making a case that is for all purposes as good as solid gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subjected to constant wear, such as the ring, thumb-piece, joint plugs, hinges, etc., is of solid gold. The works are especially recommended where the most accurate time is required. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish a really first-class article. As a present it cannot be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form that it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and it is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equalled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail to any of our subscribers for $22.00.

No. 9—"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham.

FULL JEWELED, MEN'S SIZE.

"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham works contain 15 jewels, four pairs in solid gold settings, Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, adjusted double-sunk dial. This is probably the most famous watch in the world. The Blade will send it to any subscriber, old or new. Delivery guaranteed and prepaid in the following cases:

Solid gold Brooklyn "Granger," hunting case	$28 00
Open face, ditto	27 25
Gold-filled 15-yr. hunting case (engraved)	22 00
Gold-filled 15-yr. case, open face (engraved)	18 50
In solid coin silver case (3 oz.), open face or hunting	17 25
In solid nickel silver case, dust proof, open face	12 25

No. 10—In Honor of Columbus—The Waltham World's Fair Extra.

GOLD WATCH, ELEGANT GOLD-ENAMELED DIAL, NO. 1402. PRICE, $20.

No. 1402 is a magnificent Waltham watch named and numbered in honor of Columbus. It has the very greatest improvements, including the world-renowned cut balance, patent safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, jeweled balance, quick train, dust band, etc. The jewels are real precious stones. It has a beautiful genuine gold-enameled dial with Arabic figures. It is handsome and gives to the watch the appearance of a $300 timepiece. The case is made of solid 14-k. gold in two plates, stiffened between with a thin sheet of very stiff composition metal. The gold is warranted to last 20 years. The ring, joint plugs, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works are good for at least 50 years' wear. We have an option upon a few, and for a short time we will sell them for $20 in hunting case, and $19 in open face.

This watch is certainly well-named, because it represents the greatest achievement of the Columbus World's Fair year, and with every "World's Fair Extra" ordered before October 1 we will send a souvenir book of the "Columbus Exposition absolutely free.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

If you are not a subscriber to The Blade, add one dollar to prices above stated when you order, and we will enter you on our subscription list for one year. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

BLADE CHINA TEA SETS and BLADE WASHING MACHINES.

Our Blade tea sets and Blade washing machines were very popular premiums last year, and are often inquired for. The offers for both made last year hold good for this season also. Our old readers are familiar with the offers, or have copies of The Blade containing them. New ones who wish to know what the offers are will please drop us a postal card, and we will send a copy of both advertisements, exactly as they were published last year. Briefly they are as follows:

An 80-piece china tea set and the Weekly Blade one year for $7; or the tea set as a premium for every club of 11 subscribers, accompanied by $11.

The washing machine and the Weekly Blade one year for $5; or the washing machine as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers, accompanied by $10. Send for a copy of the offers.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. The Blade has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everbody can have a good copy at a very low price. Most of these pictures are done in high colors, in close imitation of the original painting. One or two of them are photographic etchings, and very artistic. Sizes of these pictures either 17x24 or 21x28. We now offer the following:

1. The Roman Chariot Race.
2. The Retreat From Moscow.
3. Christ Leaving the Praetorium.
4. Napoleon at Friedland.
5. Christ Before Pilate.
6. The Grand Canal of Venice.
7. The Horse Fair.
8. Columbus at the Court of Spain.
9. The Landing of Columbus.
10. Theory of Columbus Rejected in the Council of Salamanca.
11. Christ Walking on the Sea of Galilee.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 CENTS.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

TRULY A MODEST MAID.

I want no duke nor honored earl,
No brave and comely knight;
I want a man who shall tend the stove
And the kitchen fires light.

I want no daring warrior
Before whose sword men fall;
I want a timid, little man
Who'll answer to my call.

I want no lordly banker
With wealth on land and sea;
I want a man whose hoardings
Shall in my keeping be.

I want no handsome, brilliant man
Whose glance the heart can hurt;
I want a man so ugly
That none will with him flirt.

I want no man of learning,
Of the mental vast and high;
I want a man who knows and feels
He knows much less than I.

—Bessie Higgins in Omaha Bee.

Peculiar River.

There is in Spain a river called Tinto, which has very extraordinary qualities; its waters, which are as yellow as a topaz, harden the sand and petrify it in a most surprising manner. If a stone falls into the river and rests upon another they both become perfectly united and conglutinated in a year. It withers all the plants on its banks as well as the roots of trees, which it dyes of the same hue as its waters. No fish live in its stream.

We Work for What We Get.

It is said an important office has been tendered a Cincinnati man. In the Ohio office-seeking vocabulary the word "tendered" is an entire stranger.—Washington Post.

WORLD'S FAIR DOINGS

LAST WEEK'S WINDY WEATHER.

Safety of the Great Buildings of the White City—Exhibits Pouring In—About Midway Plaisance—Notes From the Fair.

Chicago, April 10.—(Special.)—The activity at Jackson Park just at present is chiefly manifested in the rapid going up of buildings and the falling down thereof. From the fact that three structures have collapsed in the high winds that have prevailed during the past week, an erroneous impression has gone out that the Fair buildings are unsafe. This is not true; the buildings in question being private enterprises—two were temporary hotels, and one a panorama of the battle of Chattanooga. Nearly 300 of these temporary affairs have gone up within the last six months, and with the greater number the foundations were laid in frozen ground, and the spring thaw has thrown them out of plumb, and it is to be feared that many of them are unsafe. The World's Fair exhibit buildings, however, are not put up in any such fashion. The work of construction at present on the grounds proper is of pavilions, booths and pedestals, and the private concessions on the Midway Plaisance. Where a week ago was only bare acres of floo space booths have now sprung like mushrooms. They are all of artistic design, many of them costly and fitting receptacles for the fine displays.

Installation of Exhibits.

The master of transportation has his hands full, and a blockade of freight cars is threatened at the Park. About 200 cars a day are arriving now, and at least 600 a day will be the number the last week. This number could be handled with ease, if there were more tracks, and if consignors have followed instructions. The foreign exhibitors did so to the letter, and packages from the remotest parts of the earth were placed in their proper position without delay, but domestic cars come with so little to show what they contain, that they have to be sent to a remote corner until more light is obtained. It requires hours to go through the records to find a particular car. So many exhibitors may be disappointed to find on the first of May that their display is still in the yards.

Germany's Enterprise.

We have just made the astonishing discovery that the government of Germany is expending more money to illustrate the Fatherland than is the United States. Over four million dollars is the figure, and this does not include the Krupp gun works or the German village on the Plaisance, which are both private enterprises. No higher compliment could have been paid than the sending of the colossal statue "Germania," that embodies the spirit of united Germany. It has just been completed to adorn the new Reichstag on Konig Platz, and before being put in position is shipped to America to gladden the eyes of Germans in this country. It is 25 feet high, and made of copper. It will stand on a pedestal fifty feet high in the Manufacturers' building. The beautiful Deutsch Haus that looks out over the lake is, perhaps, the most substantial building in the park. It will stand twenty years easily, and at the close of the fair will be tendered to the park commissioners. The tower will contain a chime of steel bells, and the German eagles in gold will adorn the base of the spire.

The Fatherland will have a display in almost every building. In Horticultural hall will be the native flora, as well as wines and wines. One-sixth of the floor space of the Electricity building has been assigned to that country; the famous medical waters will be shown in the Agricultural hall; mining transportation, farming, forestry, and last, but not least, the complete school system of Prussia in all its methods and wonderful results will be shown. Seven hundred works of art will be placed in the Fine Arts' building, and altogether the German emigrant to this country may learn more about his native land at the fair than he could have learned at home. It is safe to say that the sight will make him prouder of the Fatherland than ever.

On the Midway Plaisance.

The latest arrivals on the street of the Nations are 166 Egyptians, who came to construct the street of Cairo, and others from Constantinople, who have charge of the exhibit from the land of the Sultan. In the interests of the work of construction, these children of the East are manufacturing new epithets to express their opinion of our gentle lake breeze and the liberties it takes with their robes and trousers. In the Nile exhibit will be the most beautiful dancer to be found in the land of the Pharaohs. She is a plump beauty of 200 pounds avoirdupois, and it is expected, by judicious feeding, to increase her weight before May 1 so she may come nearer the standard of perfection. There is likewise Ali Mahamid, the greatest donkey driver of Cairo, whose intelligent animal responds to the name of both "Yankee Doodle" and "John Bull," according as the passenger is English or American. Then there are praying priests, snake charmers and merchants, who will have everything to sell, from mummies to turbans.

In the Turkish bazar, the weary visitor may be carried in a sedan chair and be fleeced as it is done in the Ottoman empire. There is to be a special daily exhibit of Turkish firemen with a hand-engine carried by eight men. The Sultan's saddle will be shown, and public carriers. There will also be numerous lunch-counters, where you eat strange food and drink little cups of black coffee from great trays carried by the waiters.

Notes.

The color scheme of the decorations in the Woman's building will be ivory white, with cream and gold. Below a broad gold frieze that surrounds the gallery will be panels inscribed with the names of illustrious women. The paintings will all be by women, as is the building design, the arrangement of exhibits, and the only part man can claim is that of workmen who put the materials together.

It is now decided to hold the opening ceremonies in the open air, where the button will be touched. Mrs. Cleveland has decided not to be present, and the President will return immediately to Washington. His private car will land him in the park, and all that he will permit the reception committee to do for him is to drive him once around the grounds.

There seems to be as much demand for the admission tickets for souvenirs as there was for the coins. Thousands are exchanging their certificates of stock in small amounts for the tickets, and thousands of others are purchasing them outright. They come in sets of four of different designs. Mr. Higinbotham got the first 100 sets for $200. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand tickets have been received and will soon be sold. It is believed that the majority of these will never be presented at the gates, though they are all good for admission on any day for six months.

The organ for Festival hall will soon be in place. It contains over 7,000 pipes and 109 stops. Marvellous effects will be obtained by the use of the echo. Gracee Darling's life-boat will be in the Transportation building.

TO GET AT THE FACTS

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly satisfy you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

The Tired Town.

The city lies at rest for welcome night
Hath hush'd it into slumber 'neath her touch;
It lies, soft-breathing, on the earth's rocked breast
As weary children sleep who suffer much.
Its dim lamps gaze into the patient skie
As eyes, half steeped in slumber, wake to close;
All burdens laid aside—it peaceful lies
Close cradled in God's arms for its repose.

—Alice Cray.

No Incentive for Hookey.

Just now he doesn't miss a day from school;
The reason candidly his father states;
For swimming it is just a trifle cool,
And likewise, it is much too warm for skates.

—Washington Star.

MR. OLNEY'S ASSISTANT.

E. B. Whitney, Who Will Assist Mr Olney in His Work.

Edward B. Whitney, assistant attorney general, was born in New Haven, August 17, 1857. His father is William Dwight Whitney, professor of Sanskrit, comparative philology and modern languages in Yale university. Young Whitney, after a course at the Hopkins grammar school, entered Yale in 1874. Whitney graduated from the academic department in 1878, and after studying law

E. B. WHITNEY.

in New Haven and at the Columbia Law School in New York he was admitted to the bar in 1880.

From the time that Grover Cleveland was nominated and elected governor, in 1882, Whitney was among his stoutest supporters. He worked hard for his nomination and election to the Presidency in 1884, 1888 and 1892. He was one of the pioneers in the organization of the National League of Democratic clubs, and was its secretary from 1886 until 1890. He was chosen a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1892, and as secretary of the state committee then organized was very active in the campaign.

In the Great Gas Belt of the State of Indiana

The progress of improvement and development has gone steadily forward through the most severe winter of the last quarter of a century.

Few places within the boundaries of this great country escaped the stagnation in business consequent upon a severe winter and a universal money panic.

Throughout the whole land, town schemes, building and manufacturing schemes suffered as if from a destructive epidemic. Badly planned and insufficiently supported schemes fell to pieces, and many honest and well conceived enterprises languished and brought losses to their promoters and others.

Not so in the "Great Gas Belt." Here confidence was never shaken, and all classes of wise investors brought their money where they thought it would increase and add profit upon profit, nor have they erred. Now on every hand the greatest activity is seen. Hundreds of factories are seeking locations in this free fuel section, and small and large investors are pouring small and large sums for investment into improved and unimproved lots.

In traveling over this wonderful gas belt, you see town after town of recent construction that, like Jonah's gourd, have grown and covered the land as if in a night, and will continue to grow and wax strong under the wonderful impetus given by the use of free Natural Gas, the ideal fuel of the world. The whole scene is like an Enchanted Valley, a few hundred invested in real estate becomes a thousand in a few weeks.

Is it not wonderful? This section of the country where no investors lose and where all reap profits.

We were most impressed with the city of Muncie, the county seat of Delaware county, Indiana, which, in five years, has grown from a town of 5,000 to a well built and well regulated city of 20,000 prosperous inhabitants, with water works, electric lights, street cars, splendid churches, a hundred thousand dollar opera house, strong and prosperous banks, and more than fifty manufacturing plants employing thousands of operatives.

The most important factor in producing this wonderful growth is "The Muncie Land Company," whose president is Col. A. L. Conger, of Akron, Ohio. Its allotment stretches along the southern and eastern boundary of the city. It has ample capital, and is generally expending large sums improving streets, building houses and assisting factories.

Even at this early day more than one hundred new houses are in course of erection, and it is confidently asserted there is not a vacant dwelling in Muncie, and that it will require in 1893 the construction of one thousand houses to accommodate the 3,000 workingmen employed in the various mills now in operation on this allotment.

We invested our mite in a lot in this allotment, and on the profit will take our vacation in the fall.

Recent Literature.

Latest Volumes to be Found on the Blade Book Table.

"An Auld Licht Manse and Other Sketches," by J. M. Barrie, the author of the "Little Minister," "A Window in Thrums," etc., is published by John Knox & Co., 62 Ann street, New York city. This volume contains examples of the three kinds of writing in which Mr. Barrie has distinguished himself.

"Cosmopolis" is a powerful novel by Paul Bourget, the author of "The Promised Land," "The Disciple," etc., which is published by Tait Sons & Co., Union Square, New York city. The scene is laid in Rome, but the characters are not especially Roman. The author says that his effort was to disengage a law from the lives of those with whom he has made the reader familiar which dominates them all, as some one does all groups of individuals. In the present case it is the permanence of races.

A book under the title of "Why the Solid South?" has been recently issued by R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore. It is intended as a defense or apology for the present political attitude of the Southern states, in which the right of Republicans to vote or to have their votes counted is no longer permitted to a sufficient extent to endanger Democratic supremacy. The editor of the volume is Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, present secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Herbert also contributes articles, "Reconstruction at Washington" and "Reconstruction in Alabama." Each of the secession states has its especial defender. The work is written from the standpoint of a secessionist who would cause history to be re-written, and an entirely different estimate made of the men who are its heroes. That it is well argued no one will deny, but that the positions of the author will be accepted by those who believe that rebellion against the government is something more than a passing breeze is doubtful.

"Time's Revenges," is a novel by David Christie Murray, the author of "The Weaker Vessel," and numerous other popular stories. It comes from the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, New York city. Of course, it is an English story, but the scene is early transferred from England to Australia, whither one of the principal characters is sent as a convict.

A translation of "Barberine and Other Comedies," by Alfred De Musset, is received from Chas. H. Sergel & Co., Chicago. Besides "Barberine," is given "Fantasio," "No Trifling With Love;" "A Door Must Be Either Open or Shut;" "A Caprice;" and "One Cannot Think of Everything." The volume is well printed and neatly bound.

In Appleton's Town and Country Library comes "Stories in Black and White," by different and popular English authors, who are the following: Thomas Hardy, W. E. Norris, Mrs. Oliphant, Grant Allen, J. M. Barrie, W. Clark Russell, Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, and James Payn.

In the Broadway series published by John A. Taylor & Co., New York city comes "In the Days of the Mutiny," by G. A. Henty. The book is full of the horrors of that terrible time, but is exceedingly fascinating and will hold the reader from first page to last.

Harper & Brothers, New York city, published "Wolfenberg" by William Black. The story has all of the characteristics of Mr. Black, being full of small incidents which make it unconscionably long for these days of rush and hurry, but which all seem to help make it more interesting even though sometimes a little wearisome. The characters of Wolfenberg is well drawn.

From the Appletons, in their excellent "Town and Country Library, comes "Commander Mendoza," by Juan Valera, the author of "Pepita Ximenoza," "Dona Luz" and others of similar character.

"A Golden Wedding and Other Tales," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, is published by Harper & Bros., New York city. This is as the title indicates a collection of the bright stories that have obtained for this writer a large degree of popularity.

Another volume of short stories is one issued by Charles H. Sergel & Co., Chicago. They are entitled "The Beauty Spot," that being the name of the first one, and the author is the well known Alfred de Musset, the translation being by Kendall Warren.

SAMUEL E. MORSE,

Of Indianapolis, the New Consul General at Paris.

Samuel E. Morse, the newly appointed consul general to Paris, first achieved local fame by his successful conduct of the Indianapolis Sentinel, in which he bought an interest in 1886. He has since been its

SAMUEL E. MORSE.

managing editor, and has been an active Cleveland man for years. Prior to taking up his residence in Indianapolis, he had edited the Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Sentinel and other papers, and has an excellent standing in Democratic journalistic circles in the West. He is about fifty years old.

EPIDEMIC OF THEFT.

New York Shops Full of Women Shoplifters.

There seems to be a perfect epidemic of shoplifting in New York just now, the guilty persons being women of evident respectability and standing, who have not even the excuse of poverty to plead in extenuation, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Hardly a day passes but some woman is arrested by sharp-eyed detectives in

THE SHOPLIFTER AT WORK.

the crowded dry goods stores, being caught red-handed, as it were. They steal without method or sense. Think of a young woman living in fashionable quarters on Fifth avenue, with an assured income, being nabbed in the act of transferring a 10-cent tidy from the bargain counter to her pocket!

The professional shoplifters go in for more valuable articles, and keep as sharp a lookout for the detectives as the latter do for them, and they generally escape, while the novices are regularly "pinched." Are they kleptomaniacs, these innocent, unsophisticated maidens?

THE EVOLUTION

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, drenches and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

CURIOUS ODDS AND ENDS.

A man at Seneca, Mich., has a dove farm.

Japanese dentists pull teeth with the fingers.

Chinese botanists can grow oaks in thimbles.

Visiting cards of sheet iron, with inscription in silver letters, are produced in England.

Blue spectacles are fitted to the eyes of Moravian girls to prevent snow blindness.

Until this winter it is said that no wolves have been seen in Massachusetts for half a century.

If you were on the moon the earth would appear to you 64 times larger than the sun.

It is said that of the 300,000 persons in this country in need of wooden legs and arms only 200,000 are supplied.

Cargoes of horse beef, it is said, are being shipped from this country to Belgium, as food for the poorer people of that country.

Nineteen senators use but five letters each in spelling their names. The list begins with Allen and ends with White. Nine of the names are of two syllables and ten of but one syllable each.

With nothing but a jacknife, Adolph Sjohrim, a Marquette Swede, has constructed the frame of a clock representing an ancient castle. He used various kinds of wood and worked on the job for two years.

The fire loss for January, 1892, rose to $17,000,000. No fire loss like this has been recorded since 1888, and also a cold winter, when the loss was $16,000,000. In 1889 and 1890, both warm winters, the fire loss in January was not half that in 1888 and 1892.

The Mexican government virtually controls elections in that country. A man awoke one morning to find on his desk an official notice of his election to office, that being his first intimation that his name was mentioned as a candidate. The government had nominated and elected him.

An enterprising dealer in cosmetics asked for space at the World's Fair to exhibit an old woman, one-half of whose face was to be smoothed out with his preparation and the remainder left with its mortal wrinkles until the end of the fair, when he would smooth out the other half in the presence of the multitude.

In Ireland there is a remarkably natural hole in the rocks of the sea coast known all over Britain as McSwiney's Gun. It is believed to be connected with a sea cavern. When the sea runs full the gun sends up a jet of water to a height of more than 100 feet, each spouting being preceded and followed by loud explosions.

The three oldest known pieces of wrought iron in existence are the sickle blade that was found by Belzoni under the base of a Sphinx in Karnac, near Thebes; the blade found by Col. Vyse imbedded in the mortar of one of the Pyramids, and a portion of a cross-cut saw, which Mr. Layard exhumed at Nimrud—all of which are now in the British museum.

JOHN E. RISLEY,

Minister to Denmark, Who Has Been Severely Scored.

John E. Risley, whose appointment and confirmation as minister to Denmark, have aroused so much discussion, is now about 53 years old, and is a lawyer by profession. He has lived in Terre Haute, Ind., for years and is a son-in-law of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana. He has never before held any important public office, and was unknown to the public at large when his

JOHN E. RISLEY.

nomination as minister was announced. It has been publicly alleged that he was a member of the traitorous organization the Knights of the Golden Circle during the war, and that he failed to account for about $1,800 entrusted to him by his fellow-members for the purchase of arms. This he strenuously denies, declaring the charges to be absolutely without foundation.

A FANCY ABOUT A BOY.

We stood beside the window sill,
The little lad and I;
Within the room was somber gloom,
Without, a sunset sky.
I drew him forward to the light
That I might see him plain,
That sudden view thrilled my heart through
With a delicious pain.

I leaned his head back o'er my arm
And stroked his crisped hair;
The dear, dear curls o'er which salt pearls
I could have rained out there!
I looked beneath his heavy lids,
Drooping with dreamy fold,
What visioned eyes I saw arise!
But nothing shall be told.

Gayly I spoke, "Could I count back
Nine years and he gain mine,
I would not say what ill to-day
Had chanced this heart of mine."
He laughed—all laughed—I most of all;
But I was glad, I ween,
That the room lay in such gloom
His face alone was seen.

He talked to me in a school-boy phrase,
I gave him meet replies—
I mind not what; my sense was naught
Or lived but in my eyes.
I could not kiss him as a child,
I only touched his hair,
Or with my hand his broad brow spanned—
But not that it was fair.

He strange to me, as I to him,
We never met before;
Yet I would fain brave mickle pain
To see the lad once more.
But why this was, and is, God knows,
And I, I knoweth joy,
I'll find among his angel throng
An angel like that boy!

—Author Unknown.

Tried Moral Suasion.

Hoosier Schoolmaster—"Don't do any whipping here, eh?"

Eastern Pedagogue—"No, we use moral suasion."

Hoosier Schoolmaster—"Moral suasion, eh? I tried that in Indiana but it made a heap of trouble. The girls didn't object to the kissing, but the old folks cut up like all possessed."—New York Weekly.

Soak Your Head.

For months he had tried to coax
The papers to print his joax,
But 'twas all in vain;
So his mammoth brain
In alcohol now he soax.

—Kansas City Journal.

An Important Question.

Mr. Vernon Republican:—Where was Griffin when the odious "married masher" law was on its passage? Looks as though Griffin, like old Samson, had been betrayed.

Kept Too Long.

We don't like icy sidewalks,
They keep us on our guard;
And so to show our sentiments
We sit down on them hard.

—Kansas City Journal.

A Sure Sign.

Wagleigh—I guess poor Lungleigh is not long for this world.

Tagleigh—Why so?

Wagleigh—The doctor sent him in his bill yesterday.—Truth.

Hotel Towels.

Hotel-Keeper—"Yes, sir, you'd be surprised at the number of towels we lose—hundreds every year, sir—hundreds."

Traveler—"Ah, yes, I see. Guests mistake 'em for handkerchiefs."—New York Weekly.

Met His Match.

Our janitor was lordly, but
One day he took a wife,
And now he has the meekest strut
I've seen in all my life.

—Harper's Bazar.

A Sure Sign.

When a young lady begins to manifest an interest in the arrangement of a young man's cravat his bachelor days are numbered. It is time to begin to hoard money.—Texas Siftings.

"For One Week Only."

It is only when the small boy is kept home from the circus that he feels there is no show for him at all.—Puck.

SOME NEW DEFINITIONS.

Friendship.—A game for two, of which only one wins.

A bad champ.—The same individual after he has lent us money.

The flesh.—A thing which modern artists paint pea green.

Man.—A biped without prejudices—which he calls principles.

Marriage.—An investment for women and speculation for man.

The d——l.—A discarded illusion—still popular with the children.

Religion.—Eternal principles modified to suit temporal requirements.

Principle. Any opinion which it is our individual interest to support.

A good chap.—Any one who might, could, would or should lend us money.

A perfect lady.—The highest praise which the scullery maid can accord to her mistress.

Society.—A hotch-potch of pretentious people having nothing in common but uncommon assurance.

A smart little woman.—A young married woman in search of a husband—somebody else's husband.

The soul.—An element of discord, intended by Providence to be saved, and expected by theologians to be damned.

The world.—A place in which we all hate each other for a time, in expectation of loving each other later for eternity.

A Short Memory.

Mrs. Jones—"Why, Mrs. Brown, I thought you were in mourning for your husband?"

Mrs. Brown—"I was, but I got married again."—Boston Transcript.

Not Up to Date.

Mrs. Fangle—"Why, Mr. Fangle, I'm surprised that you should be so behind the times. Don't you know that it is the fashion to wear a bustle?"

Mr. Fangle—"Yes, my dear, I know it is the fashion, but I'm not a fashion plate."—Boston Transcript.

Not Necessary.

Mrs. Gotham—"Why, Mrs. Van Ness, I thought you were in mourning for your husband?"

Mrs. Van Ness—"I was, but I got married again."—Boston Transcript.

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Fahys

It is all very well to say "handsome is that handsome does," but most of us want both, and that's what a Fahys Monarch 14 karat Watch Case is and does. No finer finish, no more beautiful and chaste designs can be found. Best protection for movement, most durable and guaranteed to wear twenty-one years. All jewellers have them. In all sizes and in hunting and open face. Look out for trade mark. Joseph Fahys & Co., N. Y.

Trade Mark.

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We had wonderful success with the Encyclopedia Britannica, a cheap edition of which we offered a year ago in connection with The Blade but even its price was too high for some of our readers. We can now overcome this obstacle.

We are now ready to supply a new edition of Chambers' Encyclopaedia, the original edition of which sold at $30 per set. It is a near reprint of the Edinburgh and London edition of this great work, with very large additions upon topics

The Household

MISS EMILY BOUTON, EDITOR.

HOME IS THE KINGDOM AND LOVE IS THE KING.

The Stye.

BY LOUISE HOUGHTON.

A feeble light, in a window burning,
Where the roads come together—sharp turning
Toward the river.

A night of storm, and a traveler breasting
The sleety wind—aweary feet unresting
Toward the river.

Oh Charon, hear! make ready for rowing,
His steps are near—trim the light for his going
Toward the river.

By feeble light, in the window burning,
Kind Death is waiting the traveler turning
Toward the river.
—Boston Commonwealth.

HOME TALKS.

WHOLESOME TRUTHS GIVEN.

An Author Writes of the Way to Return to More Healthful Living—Disease Unnatural and Hinders Progression.

If the people endeavored to follow out all of the good advice given about the way to eat, to dress, to sleep and to do all the manifold every day things that go to make up our ordinary physical life, they would be kept very busy, so busy in fact that there would be small time for anything else. And then how contradictory are these directions, and how the hygienic laws of to-day upset, knock down, and demolish all of those taught in the years agone, so that if we obeyed them carefully we should be compelled to frequently order ourselves wholly anew. The array of "don'ts" belonging to a decade ago have now mostly become "dos," while the latter in turn have changed into emphatic negations. There is one comfort in it all. It is proved that outside of certain universal laws, health is more a matter of the maintenance of mental harmony than anything else, and, therefore, far more under our own control than we generally think or acknowledge. Perhaps I ought not to say "outside of certain universal laws," for harmony itself is a central universal law comprehending all right living. What I meant was that fresh air, good food, pure water, etc., are necessities for the world in order to maintain good physical conditions, and in that sense are laws.

It is because of the constant changes in the directions for the preservation of health that I have learned to look askance at the new books which aim to guide everybody to strength and vigor. Occasionally, however, I find something that really deserves attention, and one of these is a volume recently issued under the title of "How Nature Cures," by Doctor Emmet Densmore.

The author is perfectly at one with his subject. He says a great deal, the book containing over four hundred pages, but he says it well, having a clearly defined purpose of convincing people that nature herself shows us how we may be strong and well; in other words, how harmony in the physical system may be kept when possessed, or restored when it has been lost. Alas, by far the larger part of mankind belong to the latter class, the number of people who will declare in answer to question that they are absolutely well being infinitesimally small! Happily, there is rapidly growing up a sentiment against the constant discussion of sickness and its symptoms, whereby the thought is intensified and images of disease sowed broadcast everywhere. Invalidism is no longer a thing to boast of; pale cheeks and ethereal bodies are not marks of beauty, but are simply indexes of inharmonious living, either in the past or present.

To return to "How Nature Cures." I can only speak of a few points in this long and convincing argument. The author believes that the great prevalence of disease is due largely to a departure from the diet for which the physical bodies were intended. Referring to the difference found to-day between man and animals, the most conspicuous of all is in the matter of health. "It matters not," he says, "whether we scrutinize the beasts of the field and wood, the fishes of the sea, or the birds of the air; the prevailing condition is health and vigor. If the naturalist or hunt sman finds a bird, a fish, or other animal ill or lame, he knows at once that there has been an accident, a combat, or an inadequate supply of food. Man, on the contrary, is found quite generally out of health." He also speaks of the greater mortality of the young of man, statistics showing that one-half of the human race dies before reaching the age of five, a state of things far different from the animal condition.

Following out his investigation, Dr. Densmore noted that animals in their natural state, live upon foods which are spontaneously produced by nature, while man is almost "universally living upon artificial foods, artificially provided." In primitive days, however, when he was without tools and without fire, he, too, must have lived upon nature's products, and there is no doubt but his principal diet was fruit and nuts, which contain the elements requisite, according to eminent scientists, for the support of the human frame.

There is one constituent in both absent, which enters largely into the present diet of the world, and that is starch. Dr. Densmore believes that it is the excess of this food, an unnatural one for man, which has produced much of the lack of health and vigor under which mankind is now suffering. Acknowledging that it would not be perhaps possible for many people to change abruptly from one kind of diet to the other, he yet, from his own experience and that of others from whom he quotes, is strongly of the opinion that the world's woes would be largely diminished if there could be a return to a diet made up principally of milk, eggs, fruit and nuts. He puts in the milk and eggs to take the place of the meat which is so much used, for while he does not object to the latter entirely, he believes that it should not be so important a factor of the daily diet.

Of course it is impossible to give more than a fleeting glance at the author's theory, and next to nothing of his argument. His strong point is a return to a more natural quality of food—a breaking away from the artificial diet which is prevalent to-day. He does not believe evidently in making the stomach a sad, as too many do, but to minister to the needs of life in that direction in the way that nature herself dictates. There is progress in everything else. Why not in this? A paragraph which, among others he quotes from an English physician of prominence presents this thought so strongly, that I will give it here:

"In the present day, when we are so accustomed to wonders that they no longer excite our wonder; when we send our thoughts almost round the world with the velocity of lightning; when we hear voices miles away by the agency of the telephone; the tick of a watch—even the tramp of a fly—by the microphone; when we transcribe the vibrations of sound with the precision of a mathematician; when we freeze water into ice in white hot crucibles; when we cast copper into statues without the aid of heat; when it is possible to illuminate cities without gas—with lamps devoid of flame or fire; when some of the most precious minerals are produced from their elements; when we believe that to-morrow even the diamond may be artificially produced; with all these wonders brought to light for the benefit of mankind, is man himself to be debarred from that social progress which is daily manifested?"

Of course, the idea is that while man is a prey to disease, as he is at present, he can never attain the mental stature which is possible otherwise, and it is true. It follows in the argument that Nature herself has set the law for health, and that Nature will cure, if a return to the law is made. While I believe that the sources of disease lie far deeper than in errors of diet, and that right-thinking is health-producing, still there is very much of good, sound sense in these pages, and the careful following of Dr. Densmore's advice would be of lasting benefit to many sufferers. We do not live naturally. Far from it. We are not temperate in our eating. We cultivate false tastes, and then study to gratify them to the utmost. And this gratification constantly employs an army of people, whose whole time is absorbed in thus serving human stomachs. Eating is a necessity, but it should not be, as it too often is, the emphasis of life. Returning to the simple modes of supporting the springs of physical existence, those that Nature has pointed out, and man would be lifted to a higher plane, with his faculties alert, ready to make the most of all the wonderful opportunities that are opening before him day by day.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

HOUSEHOLD CHAT

About the Fashions for Spring and Summer.

The slim, narrow chested, willowy woman is a thing of the past, as far as the spring fashion can make her so. The idea in waists and outer garments is to make one look as broad across the shoulders as possible, and to lose all trace of your neck in the high pleated collars.

Skirt waists are called for by nearly all ready-made dresses, as these consist of a skirt and a jacket of some kind, and the variety of costumes that can be produced with one of these suits, is limited only by the number of shirt-waists one possesses. Given, a suit of waists one possesses, the skirt made flaring at the bottom, and either a jacket or a cape with a black silk skirt waist for best, a black silk shirt waist for best, a white muslin waist for warm days, a plaid silk waist for dress occasions and a common percale or gingham waist for mornings, a woman could go on a six months' tour in any country. If she wishes to have a little more variety she can add to this outfit one of the cute, dressy little zouave jackets, either plain or embroidered. All of these extra garments can be packed in a very small valise, which will recommend them to "World's Fair" tourists.

The newest things for outside wraps are the capes, with the box pleated collar. These are found in silk, cloth and velvet, the latter being the very nicest. These, both cape and collar, are lined with some pretty, contrasting color of silk, or satin, tied at the neck with loops and ends of ribbon, and have a similar bow and ends at the back of the neck. The collar is put on these capes in double box pleats, one at each side of the back and one over the shoulder, and occasionally, single box pleats near the front. Some are made of cloth, trimmed with rows of ribbon or plain satin, stitched around both cape and collar, and some made of black velvet, trimmed with jet passementerie, would tempt the average woman to break the tenth commandment every time she looked at them, unless she could afford to own one.

One of the prettiest suits at a recent opening was of a green cloth, not quite as dark as a "Hunter's Green;" the skirt was trimmed with five rows of bias, black satin, one inch in width; the cape had four rows of the same trimming and the collar three. These bias strips are double, and are stitched on at the upper edge only. Black satin ribbon bows and ends, finished the suit and the price was moderate, less than the materials could have been purchased and made up at home.

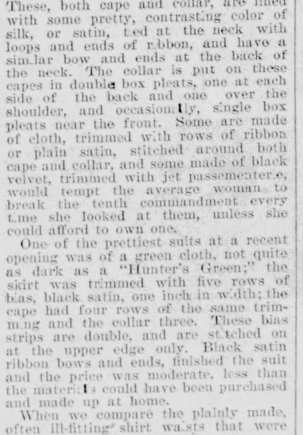
When we compare the plainly made, often ill-fitting shirt waists that were all that were offered a year or two ago, with the perfect fitting garments now offered, we can realize that some one must have realized how much comfort can be had in wearing them and how much is added by a nice-looking dress. White, sheer muslin waists, with yokes of embroidery or puffings of the muslin, look dainty enough for the most fastidious. A zouave jacket of some pretty color of velvet would transform these into a very dressy evening costume. Waists with the fronts crossed shawl fashion are shown, but they have a mussy look that will be against them. For the girl who wishes to be very conspicuous, there are waists of large plaids in bright colored silks. If your mother, or grandmother, still has a dress of these plaid silks (and they were very fashionable 40 years ago) there will be enough material in the skirt to make two or three of these waists and some pieces left for skirt trimmings besides. With these fashions and the much abused hoop-skirt, the women of 1893 will surely be able to fill any opening that may appear.

DAINTY HANDIWORK.

Pretty Things With Which to Occupy Leisure Hours.

Picture or Easel Scarf.

Get a yard of salmon pink silk and a quarter of a yard of crimson velvet. Across the velvet draw or have stamped a pattern similar to that seen in the illustration. As will be seen, it is two rows of alternate bunches of flowers connected with ribbon. The stems of the flowers, all of which are worked in with silk, are apparently tied together with a dainty bow of the ribbon. Work



the flowers in the shades of salmon pink, and the leaves and stems in the olive greens. The ribbon should be very narrow, and one of the shades of green. If the work is done neatly it is very effective. Trim across with fringe after the velvet has been sewed upon the end of the silk. The other end may be fringed out, or be trimmed with tassels.

Table Centerpiece.

Hem a square of very fine linen. Above the hem have one or two rows of drawn work or simple hemstitching. All around the inside fasten bows of narrow feather-eged ribbon connected as seen in the illustration.

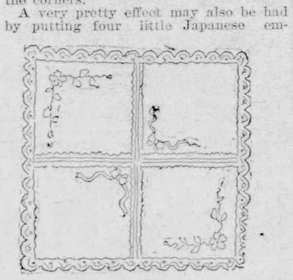
Of course, this ribbon must be removed when the square is soiled enough to be washed, but as it is only lightly tacked on with fine thread, that is a small affair.

Another handsome centerpiece is made of four doilies, worked in white silk and gold, then joined together with a narrow inserton of lace bordered with a button-hole edge worked in long and short stitch.

Trim around the outer edge with

broad lace put on plain and mitered at the corners.

A very pretty effect may also be had by putting four little Japanese em-



broidered doilies together, joining with a flat gold braid.

A Bedroom Rug.

Upon a piece of stiff canvas sew in any pattern or in hit-or-miss style, crazy as it is usually called, little pieces of silk, velvet and plush of various colors. These pieces may often be procured in quantities from an upholsterer's. Line the whole with felt or broadcloth, and get a pretty fringe for the ends.

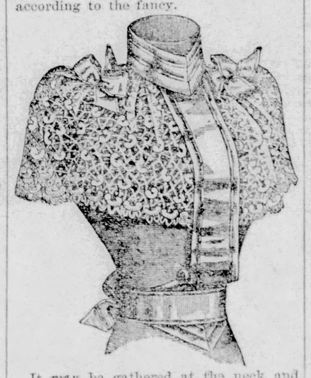
A Pretty Ornament.

Take a pretty shaped bottle with a medium sized neck. Fill it with broken bits of colored glass (the more colors and smaller the pieces the better it will be). Fill the bottle with alcohol, and set it in the window, where the sun will strike it. Add a nice cut-glass stopper as a finishing touch.

Now I am going to tell you how I made a scrap book, that I think a great deal of. For some time I have been saving the fancy work and hints for the Household that I found in The Blade and other papers. Cutting them out carefully, I pasted them on leaves taken from an old catalogue just wide enough for four columns. Two pieces of a large pasteboard box, white inside and shiny outside, cut a little larger than the leaves form the covers. Punch three holes near the back edge of both covers, and tie with silk cord. Tie the front edges the same way in the center. Paint the words "Fancy Work" diagonally across the cover with a spray of pink roses and green leaves in the upper left-hand corner.—Iva.

Pretty Dress Adornment.

Collars or collarettes, as they are called, may be made of lace, and are very pretty and becoming additions to the toilette. Broad lace of open pattern is needed, which may be black or white, according to the fancy.



It may be gathered at the neck and upon the shoulders like the illustration, and caught with bows of ribbon, or made pointed in front and at the back, with a narrow edge to stand up and a roll of the ribbon passed around to cover the joining. In the latter case the shoulders must be full in order to lie prettily over the fullness of the sleeve.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

Members of the Household Who Want to Help Others.

That Allowance Question.

Regarding your question of allowance for wife or mother, allow a cranky married man, who had the misfortune to have to live with a number of different married families, to pass an opinion on a knotty subject. First, why should the man have all the say in regard to the finances of the partnership? True, his better-half could not lie as well as he does, but she can discount him in many better ways. Often have I known men who knew more than all the women on earth (in their own minds) drop their last cent on the assurance of some sharper, simply because they did not consult wife or heed her warning. Not all women are born financiers—ditto men. The sooner men learn that the wife is something besides a slave to his cranky moods and egotism, the sooner he will learn what a help-meet is. He may be the bread-winner, but without her he has no bread. She is his equal, often his superior, in common sense. There is no way better than Adam and Eve's—have all in common, no private purse on either side of the house.

I favor banking, and each check out as they need, using checks as receipts for goods purchased. I hardly think a woman can find a better business training than this method affords, and man may learn some, too.

No, wife is a partner (not always silent, either), hence she is entitled to all she may need, and in hard times she needs little money. Talk over your affairs with each other, and share your successes as well as defeats, and each will have something to live for besides hard work. Give nor ask of any allowances except for mistakes.—L. E. Franks.

A Comfortable House Jacket.

"What shall I give my husband for a birthday present?" was the question that was uppermost in my mind a fortnight before that time arrived. Our expenses had been unusually heavy this winter, and the present I had intended to buy was now out of the question. But as I was hanging up his house jacket an idea came to me. Why not make him a new one. The sleeves of the old one were threadbare, and no amount of mending would make it look respectable again. It was a plain, double-breasted sack coat; I ripped it up and carefully pressing each piece, cut a pattern from it. The outside of the new one was made of a gray peasant cloak of mine that had hung in the closet for several years. I dyed the long straight breadths of the back and front a lovely shade of brown with diamond dye. It was then cut by the pattern, the seam sewed and pressed, and a pocket sewed on the outside. The lining was made of the backs of two old cashmere dresses, dyed dark red with diamond dye. Between the red and some new cambric, I put one thickness of sheet wadding, basting closely, and quilted it on the machine, using yellow silk thread. The quilted lining was then cut just like the outside, and sewed so no seams would show. The collar was a plain one of brown velvet, the sleeves were finished with velvet cuffs and the coat fastened with the large pearl buttons that had done service on the old one. The edge was finished all around with brown silk cord. My husband is well pleased with his present, and I am satisfied with the result of my work.—Mary.

An Old Dress Made Over.

Mrs. T——e, your cream-colored cashmere dress may be dyed any color you wish with diamond dye. I should prefer a gold-brown. Rip the seams of the skirt and wash the soiled part in warm soapy water. Rinse in soft water and dry. Rip the seams of the basque, being careful not to cut the goods. Leave the lining and cashmere together; bind the edge of all the pieces with narrow ribbon, or whip them with silk thread, to keep them from fraying. Then dye the desired shade, which will require one or two packages fast brown diamond dye. The cotton lining of the basque will take a lighter shade of brown than the cashmere, but it will not fade, and dyeing both together will prevent the cashmere from stretching out of shape. Sew the seams of the basque just as they were before. It may be left pointed, as it was, or cut off around the bottom, making a round waist and worn with a sash belt. Bretelles or revers may be added, if desired. If you wish to use the same sleeves, put on a large puff above the elbow, or new sleeves may be made of the front of the overskirt.

As the skirt is a gored one, I should leave it the same shape it was, adding enough to the back to make the desired width. The back of the overskirt may be used for this. Finish the bottom of the skirt with three narrow ruffles. If you wish to buy trimming for the dress, brown velvet, several shades darker, would be very pretty. Put a bias band around the skirt and make the collars, cuffs, revers and belt of the velvet. Fancy braid of gold-brown and dark brown would make a handsome trimming for it. If you prefer some other color to the one mentioned—drab, slate, tan, light brown and heliotrope may be dyed with diamond dye, and either of these colors would make lovely dresses for spring.—Mary.

The above is practical information for others beside the inquirer, and is welcome to the Household.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What the Household Wishes to Know.

"I would like to know to whom I shall go for information concerning the King's Daughters; how to form circles, obtain supplies, etc?"—Mrs. D. E. C.

Write to Miss Cora Marshland, 927 Exchange street, Emporia, Kas. She is the state secretary for Kansas, and will furnish all supplies and information you desire.—Ed.

"Will you give the address of Miss Harris, who asked for S. S. literature? I have a quantity to send her."—Minnie Ha Ha.

The address was given in a very recent number of the Household.—Ed.

"Will you tell me where I can dispose of some difficult pieces of music which I have composed?"—A Subscriber.

Send your music to Oliver Ditson, music publisher, Boston, Mass., or to some other firm who publish music. That is the only way in which you can dispose of it. You could write them for their terms, etc., if you did not wish to send the music. Good music will always find a purchaser.—Ed.

Who Can Answer?

Will some one tell me what ails my hens and what will cure them? They have large swellings come on them as large as hens eggs, some on the neck and some on the hips, which break and discharge in about a week after swelling is noticed. Their appetites are not very good, but they are fat and some of them lay. Have been feeding them corn twice a day all winter with raw and cooked potatoes occasionally. Have fresh water every day and coop kept well cleaned.—Mrs. J. V. Chambers.

Will some one give a recipe for making a bird lime that can be used to catch small birds like English sparrow, as I am overrun with them.—Daniel Germann.

Answers.

The person who inquired, is informed that the shellbark hickory was the kind used in making the syrup for colds.—Busy Bee.

Baked Indian Pudding.

Inliet E. W.—Place on the stove about 9:30 a. m. a good quart of sweet milk, when scalding hot, stir in, as for hasty pudding, two cups of fine corn meal. When scalded through, take from the fire and stir in one half cup of sugar, and the same amount of sorghum, or cooking molasses, which is better than all sugar, for it gives the deep color desired, and aids in the whey formation. Salt and season to taste; we all prefer cinnamon, of which I use one teaspoonful. Add one cup of raisins if you like or any tart fruit, after dredging with one tablespoonful of flour. Now pour into your buttered pan, a common milk pan, and fill up with sweet milk. The first hour stir occasionally, then bake one or two hours, slowly, of course. If baked in less than two hours, it will not be right though eatable.—Thankful Polly.

SOME EARLY VEGETABLES

And How to Prepare Them for the Table.

Beans.

Beans are supposed to be originally from the Caspian sea, but have been in cultivation from the remotest antiquity, and are now found in Europe, Asia, Palestine, America and Boston. There is a legend to the effect that the noble Roman family of the Fabii derived their name from this vegetable, whose botanical name is "Vicia Faba." Whether because they discovered the bean or cultivated it extensively, or simply because they loved them so, tradition does not mention. Beans are excellent as food for people and for cattle and sheep, as they contain, when ripe, 36 per cent of starch and 23 per cent of nitrogen, or, rather, of a nitro-

genous substance resembling the caseine of milk. The roots were formerly steeped to make a tea, said to be excellent in cases of dropsy.

String Beans With Milk.

Cut the blossom end of the bean, and with it remove the string. Cut the beans in small pieces and let them stand in cold water for 30 minutes. Then drain and boil with a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of butter for an hour. When tender, drain off the water and return the beans to the saucepan. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 1-2 teacupful of sweet cream, salt and pepper to taste. Serve very hot.

Lima Beans.

Cover the freshly shelled beans with boiling water, add a tiny bit of baking soda and cook moderately for 30 minutes. Melt in a saucepan 1 tablespoonful of butter; add 2 level tablespoonfuls of flour, 1-2 pt. of milk, salt and pepper to taste. Stir it till it boils, remove from the fire and add the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Dish the beans, pour this sauce over them, and serve as hot as possible. Dried Lima beans may be used, if soaked over night first.

Kidney Beans With Brown Sauce.

Put 1 qt. of kidney beans into a saucepan with 1 lb. of soup meat; cover with boiling water and cook gently for 30 minutes, then add 1 teaspoonful of salt, and cook till very tender. Put 2 tablespoonfuls of butter into a frying pan, and when brown, add 2 tablespoonfuls of flour. Rub smooth and add 1 pt. of the water in which the beans were cooked, a little salt and pepper and 1-4 of an onion, chopped very fine. Drain the beans and let them simmer in this sauce for ten minutes before serving.

Let the Household remember that all questions pertaining to the home will be answered, and that the editor is glad to have them asked freely. Remember that your needs are also the needs of others.

WOMEN AT THE FAIR

WHAT THEY ACCOMPLISHED

Work Upon the Decorations—The Beautiful Building for the Children—What Is Proposed to Be Done—Other Things.

When you think of the amount of work which has been accomplished by women for the World's Fair, and contrast it with not only what they were allowed to do at the Centennial, but also with what they were able to do at that time, it makes you feel as if Aladdin had suddenly rubbed his magic lamp and transported you into another country, to another and golden age, and you wait breathlessly for the transportation back again to the reality. And it is not alone in the collection of woman's work, and the vast amount of brain work which has been used in the arrangements by Mrs. Palmer and her assistants, but it is the part which she has taken in the actual artistic preparation of the buildings.

In the sculpture of the decorations for the buildings, the statues, etc., women

have been largely employed. Mr. Taft, the well known sculptor, has the assistance of a number in his studio upon the World's Fair grounds, five of whom are mentioned in the Chicago papers with a pride, in which is contained a prophesy of the wonderful future that stretches before them. They, however, are only a few among those who will find the world a better place to live in because they have had an opportunity to learn to use their own powers.

One of the most interesting places,

CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

especially for women to visit during the fair, will be the Children's building, which is now well under way. This is not, as was first talked of, a place where the little ones are to be cared for while their elders are sight-seeing, but for an educational exhibit, and the children who are allowed to occupy it will be there solely to illustrate the most improved methods of dressing, caring for and educating very young children.

As will be seen by the illustration, the building is to be a very pretty one. The exterior has a frieze in a light scheme of color, blue and gold being the prevailing tints. Then there are sixteen shields, four on each side, upon which are painted medallions showing children in the costumes of various nations.

In this beautiful building are to be, as I said further back, exhibits of all the very best methods of taking care of children, beginning with the babies. Great interest has been taken

in this department, and from Japan, France, Guatemala, Paraguay, and other nations will come a display of cradles, dolls, toys, etc., such as the world has never before seen collected together.

Then will come the kindergarten, which will be most efficiently cared for, and after that the older children's displays. Naturally, the building will be a headquarters for mothers, and arrangements are already perfected for presenting the best thought to them in the most clear and incisive way. There is to be a series of manikins dressed to represent the manner of clothing infants in the different countries of the world, and there will also be a demonstration of the most natural and healthful system of dressing older children. There will be lectures upon the mental, moral, and physical development of the child, and upon home training in general.

In front of the building is to be what will directly interest The Blade Temperance Legion, a fountain donated by the children of the temperance movement. It will represent in marble a little girl offering a cup of water.

Among the most interesting of the educational exhibits in this building will be that of the Indian school in New Mexico.

It is hard to select just what seems to be the things the Household desires to know about, but I have chosen at chance a number of things which interested me, and will, I think, those who read:

Mrs. H. I. Kimball, of New York, will send an extraordinary piece of tapestry work to the exposition. Twenty years ago this work of art was begun, and it has been done only a few days. Some idea of its elaborate character may be obtained when it is known that the method requires 576 stitches to the square inch. It is done in rich silks and worsteds on canvas, and is 4 feet 7 inches by 3 feet 10. It represents a scene from Shakespeare's 'Henry VIII.,' the one in which Cardinal Wolsey endeavors to persuade the unfortunate Catherine to consent to a divorce.

"The design is Mrs. Kimball's, but the faces of the figures have been studied from paintings of the historical personages represented. The tapestry will not be framed, as is usual, but exhibited draped with curtains of gold velvet, the curtains being so arranged as to give the impression of an opening into an actual room."

The historical collection of laces which belongs to the Queen of Italy, will, it is said, be on exhibition. The history begins a thousand years before Christ, and includes photographs of objects found in the Egyptian tombs.

In the applied arts from Massachusetts will come work in Limoges underglaze by Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson. This is the highest branch of the ceramic art, and the specimens shown by Mrs. Richardson display the skill which has given her a position alongside the finest artists in Europe.

The women of North Dakota have arranged a novel exhibit for the state building. This consists of the cart in which the first settler of the country brought his bride to Pimbina. The latter town is older, it should be remembered, than either St. Paul or Minneapolis, and the identical antiquated vehicle which conveyed the historic bride is now in the National Museum at Washington. To secure it for the North Dakota state building during the exposition required a special act of Congress. Senator Casey introduced the bill, and it was passed without opposition. The Dakota women have had a fac-simile prepare a splendid one, and the original equipage complete will form a striking feature of the state display.

The women from foreign countries are not going to be behind those of the United States in what they do. Even those of far-away Siam have notified the Board of Lady Managers that they wish to make a contribution to the exhibit in the Children's building. And that reminds me again of the plan to make the little folk who are old enough to understand learn something about other countries than their own. They will be shown stereopticon views of some foreign land and then taken to see the exhibit from that land.

The women from Sweden will make no inconsiderable display. The wall-space allotted to that country will be covered with tapestries and hanging collections of laces, etc. In the gallery of honor women will place an altar-piece, richly embroidered and ornamented gobelin tapestry, door hangings, sculptured, embroidered and painted folding screens, and a carved walnut show-case containing a rare collection of metals. In the library they will exhibit 125 volumes of Swedish literature, and a collection of photographs of Sweden's eminent literary women. Musical manuscripts for orchestras will be exhibited on a large easel, together with photographs and biographical sketches of Swedish women distinguished for musical talent. Four other notable portraits to be exhibited are those of the Queen Sophia, of Fredrika-Bremer, of Christiana, Queen of Sweden, and of St. Bridget, the latter copied from a fresco painting. A lady of Sweden has also painted a beautiful glass window, representing St. Bridget, which the Swedish committee desire to have in a window near their exhibit.

The above are only a few things which will help to make the fair attractive to women. I have said nothing of the herculean task of the Board of Lady Managers and those having this whole matter in charge. They have shown a capacity for business, a power of accomplishment and an extensive ability that they have never before been credited with possessing. All women may look with pride to their achievement, for they have opened the door of possibilities in the future that few have dared to believe would swing upon its hinges for years to come.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION

Motto: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:—We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

Enoch, W. Va.—Robert L. Kyle, Miss R. W. J. Kyle, Deby H. Kyle.

Dugway, Oswego county, N. Y.—Wm. Rickard.

Hector, Pa.—William Ray Abbey.

Port Byron, N. Y.—Vera B. Gutchers, Louis W. Gutchers.

Names this week, 7. Total, 32,790.

The above embraces all names received up to March 13.

GRANDMA!

BY B. B. HUDSON.

She is lying fast asleep,
In her Sunday cap and gown;
Bells are tolling loud and deep
In the town.
Sunny field and sunny wood,
Are so quiet and so fair.
That the bells seem almost rude
Echoing there.

Overhead is naught but blue;
All so still that Jem and I
Wonder if 'tis Sunday too
In the sky.
Circled round us, hushed and bowed,
Hearing prayer, the neighbors stand,
Jem and I crept through the crowd
Hand in hand;
And we heard the pastor say,
With raised eyes and earnest face,
"Death, like sunshine, floods our way
With God's grace."

Grandma does not hear or stir,
Only lies there with a smile;
Nothing seems to trouble her
For the while.

Her gray hair is smoothed away
Underneath her cap's starched band,
And she holds a white bouquet
In her hand.
After song and prayer are done,
She is shut from warmth and light;
Carried forth through shade and sun,
Out of sight.

Jem and I would follow her,
But the pastor, tenderly,
Lifts us, while the bells yet stir,
To his knee;
Comforts us with words of cheer:
"Little ones, you must not cry!
You can go to her from here,
If you try."

And Jem whispers very low,
As the pastor turns away,
"Did he say that we might go
Any day?
Well—you see the road they took—
Heaven is pretty near, I know;
Get your hat from off the hook
And we'll go."

For the Young Folks.

"PLUCK" SONG.

BY M. A. STEWART.

Most of the sports and pastimes of the generation of a decade or two past, have been superseded or pushed out of the way, to make room for more modern games, and some have fallen into disuse from force of circumstances. The clearing out of vast forests which covered our fair land, in the eastern portion of the United States, and the consequent disappearance of many of the wild animals which inhabited them, has naturally done away with much of the amusement attendant on their pursuit and capture. While much of this war of extermination on game and vermin was engaged in for the destruction of harmful pests of various kinds, a large portion was done merely for the love of the thing, or to gratify a taste for the chase.

Men and boys would undergo fatigue and hardships in the pursuit of game, which they would not think for a moment of doing in pursuit of any recognized line of work. They thought little of tramping over hills or through marshy tracts with tired limbs and wet feet, disregarding the cravings of hunger, ignoring the prescribed hours of rest, cheerfully and heroically sacrificing personal comfort, for the sake of capturing an animal no larger than a fox or a raccoon.

Frequently these hunts were made occasions of great neighborhood gatherings, but the hunting and capturing of that midnight marauder, the raccoon, was generally left to the boys alone.

Thirty years ago, when the incidents of the following story occurred, one of the most popular sports in the rural districts was raccoon hunting. This was encouraged by all the farmers for obvious reasons. As autumn approached and the corn began to ripen the raccoons made nightly forages on the corn fields, and many days of the farmer's toil went to furnish food for those worthless animals.

It was the custom for a company of boys to select a moonlight night and, with the assistance of trained dogs, drive the animals from the field and before the fat lubbers could conceal themselves in the woods catch and dispatch them. Occasionally a young "coon" was caught and carried home alive. These, when tamed, made quite antic, though rather mischievous pets.

This was rare sport for the boys, and did not always end with the capture of the game. Not infrequently a visit to a field of late melons or an apple or peach orchard terminated the night's adventures. These visits were willingly allowed by most farmers as a return for the good received in getting rid of the raccoons. It often happened that the knowledge of an orchard of choice fruit would lead the hunt in a certain direction.

All the boys about the village of Belton, in Eastern Ohio, knew that old Farmer Lowry had the finest apples in the country. Many of them had helped to harvest them in the fall and to put the winter supply in the cellar and in pits in the lot in the rear of the house. As long as the apples remained in the orchard especial care had been taken to keep the coons out of his corn, and now, after they were all housed, it need not surprise us if a squad of five or six boys returning from an unsuccessful hunt should miss their accustomed treat, or that they should think of and at last get to talking of Lowry's apples.

It was near midnight, the house was quiet and dark. The moon, which had shone brightly earlier in the night, was now obscured by ight clouds and gave only "a dim hazy light." Looking over the fence the boys could dimly see the big round holes of potatoes and turnips and the long apple pits, and the craving for apples grew so strong that at last some one said: "How good some of those would taste and old Lowry would not miss a peck or two."

"That's so," said Bob Sellers, "but the apples are there and we are here, how to get them that's the question."

Halting, they went into a committee of the whole, to consider ways and means to accomplish that result. It was finally agreed that the three largest and bravest boys enter the lot. Of these Billy Long volunteered to crawl into the pit and hand the apples out in his hat to his two comrades, who would put them into the sack which they had taken with them, in case they should catch a "live coon" and want to carry it home. After securing the apples they would retire to a safe distance before testing their keeping qualities.

Cautiously entering the lot they approached the pit, and Billy, a long, lank youth of seventeen or eighteen, squeezed himself through the small opening and groped about until he found the apples, filled his hat, and passed it out, saying: "Golly, boys, these are dandies, I tell you." As he passed out each hatful he made some such remark, to which he received a whispered reply, and the admonition to hurry up. After some time and a good many hatfuls of apples had passed, he said:

"I wonder what kind of apples these are? Bob Sellers, you helped to pick them. What are they?"

"Pennocks, I think," came the low answer.

"All right. 'Pencks' are my favorite apples. Let's take a bushel," and suiting the action to the word, the hat made several more trips.

"Ain't we got about a bushel," at last asked Billy.

"About another hatful."

The last hatful was handed out and after it came Billy. The opening being small, he squeezed some, a-scrooze, which was promptly given. Rising to his feet and rubbing his eyes, he looked about him, and saw but one person, and that—old man Lowry.

Billy was spellbound and speechless for a minute. Not so the old man. After enjoying the situation a few minutes, he said: "Much obliged to you Mr. Long. You've saved me a nasty job. I promised to take a bushel of these pennocks over to the village to Parker in the morning, and I was wondering how I should get my own hundred pounds through that little hole to get them, and Sam is not at home. But don't let me keep you standing here in the night air, you might take cold. Good night, Mr. Long, good night," and shouldering the sack of apples, he started for the house.

Billy made off in the opposite direction. At the fence he found the boys who had run off at the approach of Mr. Lowry, but had returned cautiously, creeping on the ground close to the fence where they waited to witness the outcome, and, as they said, render aid if necessary.

The boys were deeply chagrined at being outwitted by the old farmer, and dreaded his telling of the adventure, but as time passed and they heard nothing of the matter, they ventured to go over, and even have some sly laughs among themselves, and even began to entertain a high regard for Father Lowry, as they called him, for showing such respect for their feelings.

Thus matters stood until the holiday season was at hand. Thirty years ago it was customary for the teacher of a district school to provide what was called a "treat," to be distributed among the pupils on Christmas Eve. This usually consisted of apples, hickory nuts and walnuts, and although the pupils had an abundance of these at home, the teacher's treat was appreciated much above the home article.

Just before time to dismiss school on the afternoon before Christmas, a loud rapping sounded on the village school house door, which upon being opened by the master, disclosed old man Lowry with a large sack on his shoulder.

"How do do, Mr. Schoolmaster," he began. "I thought as it was about Christmas time, the girls and boys would be looking for a treat, and I brought over a couple of bushels of apples to help it along. Likely gals those, and fine boys too," nodding at the long bench where the "big boys" sat to excite a lesson in the "double rule of three. "Allus felt like I owed them a favor for addin' my corn field of 'coons' last fall, the pesky critters! When I was their age I was 'mazin' fond of good pennocks, and I wouldn't wonder if they was too. But I must be off. Do you divide the apples, Mr. Schoolmaster, and when the sack is empty give it to Billy Long to take where it belongs. Good day, and a merry Christmas to all," and he went out chuckling a little to himself.

The peculiar twinkle accompanying some of these remarks had not been lost on the teacher and some of the sharper pupils, to whom it was apparent that the old man's words had a double meaning for the boys, and some searching questions brought the whole affair out, which, it is needless to say, was the joke of the season, and was enjoyed by no one better than the boys, including "Pennock Long," as he was thereafter called.

Next week the Reception!

Some soaps are said to contain an ingredient "good for the skin." Suppose they do. Would such an application have any effect? If the soap is "good" for *anything*, should it not wash away its own elements, and leave the skin clear?

Is it not more likely that the "good for the skin" ingredient is there to conceal the odor or appearance of a poor soap?

Dr. James C. White, of Harvard University, says:

"There is no positive virtue in carbolic, tar or other medicated soaps for ordinary purposes."

Ivory Soap contains nothing, is nothing but soap—pure soap.

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OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHAT ARE THEY?

They are found in all countries, on land and in water, and are of various sizes, shapes and colors. Some kinds are used extensively by the inhabitants of our country for food, as they are very nutritious, and can be cooked in many ways. They must be eaten, however, before they become stale, as they then lose strength and give an unpleasant odor. Some varieties are rarely found, while others are very numerous.

2.—PROGRESSIVE HALF-SQUARE.

1. A letter.
2. A child's term for mother.
3. To spoil.
4. A man's name.
5. A procession.
6. Border (French).
7. Moves in military order.
8. Title of an Italian lady of high rank.

"EUREKA DISMAL."

3.—CURIOUS COMPARISON.

Positive—
An action in a word condense,
Or give this mandate: "Get thee hence."
Comparative—
Upon the battle field I'm found,
Wherever there's a cruel wound.
Superlative—
In stories told at dead of night,
I turn the children pale with fright.

MABEL SCOTT.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 12 letters.
My 4—5—6—10 is to hearken.
My 2—8—11—12 is a planet.
My 5—8—9 is a pronoun.
My 12—11—10—1 is an obligation.
My 4—3—2—7—6 is beauteous.
My whole is the name of a very dear friend of Our Young Folks.

GRACE REED.

5.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Hte Veldi sha a trgae myne lohe tub f dl si a danhel hatt eith lalt."

J. F. LAWSON, JR.

6.—ADDITIONS.

Add a letter to "yards" and produce a machine for turning wood.
Add a letter to "solid" and produce a treasure.
Add a letter to the past tense of "to possess" and produce a part of the body.
Add a letter to "bind" and produce a current.
Add a letter to "harvest" and produce a disease.
Add a letter to "sense" and produce a legal instrument.
Add a letter to the past tense of "to come together" and produce food.
Add a letter to a "rug" and produce a part of a ship.
The added letters spell the name of a

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head aims to give, first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and, lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

WASHINGTON.

A HARD BLOW AT RECIPROCITY.

Gresham and Cleveland Ready to Knife It.

Washington, April 5.—(Special.)—It is reported on good authority to-day that Secretary Gresham has addressed the President to revoke President Harrison's action which prohibited Venezuela and Hayti from sending in their sugar and coffee free of duty. This action by President Harrison was taken because these nations refused to make any reciprocal arrangement when the sugar duty was removed. It is believed the President will follow Gresham's advice and that this action will prove the beginning of the end of reciprocity.

Washington, April 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

State—James S. Ewing, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium; Thos. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, to be consul general of the United States at the City of Mexico.

Interior—Louis C. Hughes, of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona; Wm. Thornton, of New Mexico, to be governor of New Mexico.

Treasury—William M. Maize, of Ohio, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Columbus, O.

Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri, who was nominated as consul general to Mexico, is best known to the public through his pursuit and destruction of the celebrated James Brothers, who terrorized the state for many years. He achieved this feat while governor of Missouri. He was a lieutenant colonel in the Union army during the late war. Mr. Crittenden is a lawyer.

James S. Ewing, of Illinois, who is nominated to be minister to Belgium, is a law partner and cousin of Vice President Stevenson, the firm consisting of Stevenson & Ewing. He is about 50 years of age, and lives in Bloomington, Ill. He is one of the old Ewing family of Kentucky, where he was born and educated.

Nearly every appointment thus far made lends color to the view that Cleveland is determined to put young Reform Democrats into the offices. His selection for appraiser at Philadelphia yesterday, like his comptroller of the currency, is but 33 years old.

Quite a sensation was created in political circles to-day by the announcement that no more information will be given to the public about the appointment of fourth-class postmasters. Heretofore the list of all fourth-class appointments has been given to the press daily, but to-day the announcement is made that none will be given to the press. It is understood the order came from the President, who has been irritated by the daily announcement that "Heidsman Maxwell has to-day removed so many Republicans and appointed such a number of Democrats." It is understood, however, that removals and appointments will go on just the same.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate April 7.

Interior—Caleb W. West, Utah, to be governor of Utah. Dominick I. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., to be first deputy commissioner of pensions.

Treasury—Ambrose W. Lyman, of Montana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana. David G. Browne, of Montana, to be collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho in the state of Montana.

The nomination of Caleb W. West, of Utah, to be governor of that territory, is a case of recognition of an "ex," for Mr. West was formerly governor of that territory under Mr. Cleveland. He made a good official and since his retirement from that office he spent the greater part of his time in Washington, where he has been an ardent worker about Congress seeking to have the bill passed admitting the territory to statehood. He has long been recognized as one of the leading Democrats of the territory.

Dominick I. Murphy, nominated to be first deputy commissioner of pensions, is a man not unknown about the pension office. He has virtually grown up in the atmosphere of the department of the government, first entering the service as messenger. He was promoted to be a clerk and finally to the chief clerk of the office. His elevation to the deputy commissionership is due to his own merit and the solicitation of Mr. Harrity, who has been for some days urging his selection. Mr. Murphy is the brother of the official stenographer of the Senate.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate April 8: James B. Eustis, of Iowa, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France.

August Belmont & Co. to be fiscal agents of the Navy department at London, England, vice Seligman Bros.

The nomination of Mr. Eustis, who had already been confirmed as minister to France, is to simply raise the grade of the mission to an embassy to meet the corresponding change made by the French government in the case of its representation at Washington.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain. Wm. Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

Lochren's Record.

Judge Lochren's reputation as a jurist is of the first order, and his military record is particularly brilliant. He is 57 years of age, and was born in Vermont, where he was educated in the public schools, and admitted to the bar. He went to Minnesota in 1857, and practiced his profession. But when the war broke out, he was one of the first men in the state to abandon his pursuits and enlist in the First Minnesota regiment. His service during the war culminated at Gettysburg, where his regiment made the famous charge that checked Pickett's onslaught. Of the 300 men who made that charge, only 40 came out whole, and young Lochren, who started on the rush as a first lieutenant of company E, came out in command of the regiment, every officer above his grade having been killed or wounded.

When the war was over, Lochren returned to Minnesota, and resumed the practice of law. He was very popular, and was twice the Democratic congressional nominee for a seat in the United States Senate. In 1882 he was appointed by a Republican governor to a judgeship on the Circuit bench, and at the expiration of his appointment was twice re-elected to the same place without opposition. He has never sought office, and his popularity is best attested by the fact that although he is a Democrat, his candidacy for the place to which he is nominated was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Republican legislature of Minnesota.

Washington, April 6.—The total number of appointments to fourth-class postoffices to-day was 131, of which 72 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths, and 59 to fill vacancies caused by removals. Twenty-six of the postmasters removed served four years and over; 33 served over three years.

Washington, April 11.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

State—Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be third assistant secretary of State, vice William H. Grinnell, resigned.

Treasury—Daniel N. Morgan, of Connecticut, to be treasurer of the United States, vice Enos H. Nebeker, resigned; Conrad N. Jordan, of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York city, vice Ellis H. Roberts, resigned.

Justice—Henry V. Johnson, of Colorado, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Colorado; Charles B. Bellinger, of Oregon, to be United States district judge for the district of Oregon; William K. Reed, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of San Pete, territory of Utah.

Interior—Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois, to be commissioner of Indian affairs; Frank C. Armstrong, of Washington, D. C., to be assistant commissioner of Indian affairs.

Daniel N. Morgan, of Bridgeport, Conn., to-day nominated for treasurer of the United States, is one of the leading citizens of his native state, socially, politically and financially. He is a man about 50 years of age; has been mayor of Bridgeport three terms, served in the legislature, and has been president of a national bank for ten years.

Conrad N. Jordan, nominated to-day for assistant treasurer at New York, is well known to the country as United States treasurer in Mr. Cleveland's first administration. He is about 65 years of age.

Edward H. Strobel, of New York, nominated to be third assistant secretary of state, served in Mr. Cleveland's first term and a part of the succeeding Republican administration as secretary of the legation at Madrid. He is a graduate of Harvard college and Harvard law school. At present he is practicing law.

Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois, who is nominated to be commissioner of Indian affairs, lives at Benton, and is about 50 years of age. He is a lawyer, and in 1882 was judge of the circuit court of Illinois in his district. Mr. Browning is said to have made a strong effort to secure the position of commissioner of the land office.

Frank C. Armstrong, who is named as assistant commissioner, and is set down as a resident of the District of Columbia, was originally appointed an inspector in the Indian bureau from Louisiana in President Cleveland's first administration. He remained in his place for nearly a year under President Harrison. He was an officer in the old army, and left it to join his fortunes with the Confederacy.

C. B. Bellinger, nominated to be district judge for the state of Oregon, was the fortunate one of a quartette of personal friends who were striving for the place. He is a man of about 55 years, and enjoys one of the largest practices of any lawyer in his state. He is now a resident of the city of Portland, and a member of the law firm started by Senator Dolph.

The Democrats succeeded in forcing an executive session this morning in the face of a combined Republican opposition. As soon as yesterday's journal was read a motion to proceed to executive business was made by Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), and was antagonized by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) A vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the motion was carried, 39 to 16—a strict party vote—Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kas.) voting with the Democrats.

Bering Sea Patrol.

Secretary Herbert has decided upon the detail for the Bering sea patrol this season. The fleet that will look after American interests in Alaska waters this summer will consist of seven vessels, the same number as last season, and they will sail from San Francisco soon after May 15. The flag-ship of the squadron will be the Mohican, now Admiral Skerrett's flag-ship at Honolulu, which will be brought home in a few weeks and fitted out for her northern cruise. The Petrel, on the Asiatic station, will be ordered to proceed direct to Alaska, and the Adams, at San Francisco, will be sent out to relieve the Mohican, Admiral Skerret then transferring his flag to either her or to the Boston.

The fleet will thus consist of the Mohican, Petrel, probably the Alliance or Albert, the fish commission's steamer Albatross, and the revenue cutters Rush, Bear and Corwin. The three latter vessels will be commanded respectively by Capts. Hooper, Healy and Munger. They are ready for service and can sail on a week's notice. The senior officer in command of the naval ships will be in charge of the fleet.

Washington, April 11.—The Finance committee met this morning and cleared up the calendar by ordering a favorable report upon all nominations before it, including that of Mr. Eckels, nominated to be comptroller of the currency. The latter was ordered to be favorably reported, by a strict party vote, although there were but two Republicans present to protest—Senators Sherman and Morrill. The nomination was reported at the executive session to-day.

WAR AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Has ben Declared by Several Senators.

Washington, April 6.—President Cleveland is nearing the ragged edge of a volcano. A big Democratic warrior is busily engaged in painting himself. He is getting ready for war. The warrior is Mr. Gorman, of Maryland. Two days ago Mr. Cleveland sent word to his Cabinet officers that all recommendations and requests from Senator Gorman should be set aside and entirely ignored. That's a rule now, and is in force, deadly force, so far as Gorman is concerned. The President declares that Gorman is a conspirator, and that he is cooking up a revolt against the administration. It has come to the ears of Mr. Cleveland that attempts are being made to organize the disappointed candidates for federal offices. There are, of course, a score of men seeking every place under the government.

The scheme to destroy the peace of the President is to enlist all the fellows who fail in a conspiracy against him and his administration. Gorman is said to be the chief villian in the plot. Hill and Murphy are in it, but are keeping shady. Brice is suspected, so are Pugh, of Alabama, Daniel, of Virginia, and Harris, of Tennessee. The combination is strong, even with Gorman and Hill, and singularly formidable with Pugh, Harris and Daniel added as they have been by the general gossip of the select few who know what is going on. All the Senators who have been named have been ignored by the President, although they are leaders in the Democratic party. Not much, however, is expected of Brice. He would reverse himself to-morrow if Cleveland were to ask him to. So far Brice has been wholly ignored.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Statistics Showing the Condition of Winter Wheat.

Washington, April 11.—The April report of the statistician of the department of Agriculture makes the average condition of winter wheat on the first of April, 77.4 against 81.2 last year, and that of rye 85.7. The average of the principal wheat states are: Ohio, 87; Michigan, 74; Indiana, 82; Illinois, 72; Missouri, 80, and Kansas, 62; the average of these six states is 74.2, against 77 in April, 1892. It is 88 in New York, 87 in Pennsylvania, 89 in Maryland, 87 in Virginia. The Pacific states show a favorable condition with the exception of California, where too much rain is reported. Seeding was late in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys because of widely prevalent drouth, causing poor condition of soil and retarding germination, and in some cases wholly preventing same, as in Kansas, where the reports show a total of failure.

Over considerable areas in the Atlantic, Middle, Southern and Pacific states seeding conditions were favorable. The plant entered winter in the main wheat producing states in a low state of vitality, caused by persistent drouth and early cold weather, with the exception of California, where excessive rains produced similar effect. Damage from the Hessian fly is noted in parts of the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Snow covering has been general throughout the Eastern, Middle and Northwestern states, but, notwithstanding, the reports show much abatement from the benefits of the protection thus afforded because of the excessive thawing and freezing in the latter end of the month of February and through March, the April bulletin will contain a report of the condition of live stock at the close of winter, and estimated losses.

I AM SO HAPPY!

3 BOTTLES OF S.S.S.

Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex.

S.S.S. CURES By forcing out germs of disease and the poison as well. It is entirely vegetable and harmless.

Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE

Sacked by a Furious Mob at An Interior Port.

Washington, April 7.—The United States may have trouble with Peru. It appears that the United States consulate at one of the Peruvian ports has been sacked by a mob with apparent police sanction. The officer acting as consular agent for the United States was fired upon and wounded in the foot. News comes in a brief telegram through the United States minister to Peru. He omitted such essential details as the name of the place and the name of the wounded officer, or they were dropped from his dispatch in the telegraphic transmission. His telegram is as follows:

Lima, April 6.—Gresham, Washington: At (place omitted) mob attacked Masonic Lodge, sacked building, and burned fixtures in the street. Incidentally United States Consulate was invaded, furnishings destroyed, and acting consular agent shot in foot. Archives saved intact. Squad Peruvian police looked on while the mob performed work without interference. The mail brings the particulars. HICKS.

Secretary Gresham conferred with the President on the subject and this afternoon sent the following telegram to the minister:

Department of State,
Washington, April 6.

Hicks, Minister, Lima: Protest against failure of authorities to afford protection to consulate, and if facts are well established ask expression of regret, prompt prosecution of the guilty parties, and reparation for the injury to American property or person. Gresham.

Scene of the Outrage.

Whether the outrage complained of occurred at one of these smaller places, or at Callao, no one at the department can determine from the telegram, but inasmuch as it comes from Lima, the impression prevails that the scene of the outrage was one of the interior points. This impression is further strengthened by the knowledge in the department that in many cases where the natives assault the sub-consulate the trouble is due not to any antagonism to the country represented, but to prejudice and ill-feeling against the representative personally.

This is not an uncommon occurrence in South America or in other parts of the world, where the acts of a mercantile consular agent are resented by the people who would respect the acts of a citizen of the United States duly appointed to a full consular position. It is believed that the matter will be satisfactorily explained in a short time.

Secretary Gresham's action in the matter was marked by promptness and caution. The demands are predicted on a corroboration of the facts as stated briefly by the minister.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF AMERICANS

Must be Respected by the Porte—Nominated by the President.

Washington, April 8.—The United States has taken vigorous action in regard to the outrages on American citizens at Marsovan, in the Turkish dominions, and the violation of the mails of the United States legation. Minister Thompson is charged to give renewed attention to the matter, and to dispatch a special messenger if necessary to Consul Jewett, and see to the inviolability of official correspondence. The minister is to act promptly and advise the department by cable. No effort is to be relaxed in securing the legal rights of our citizens in Turkey.

It is understood to be the policy of the United States to make this Marsovan incident a test case in our relations with Turkey. There are at the present time more than 200 American citizens residing in the Turkish empire who have management of property to the value of over $2,000,000. Further advices from Mr. Thompson are looked for very shortly.

SENATE READY TO ADJOURN.

Resolutions to that Effect Agreed to on Monday.

Washington, April 10.—The Senate has agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that unless he has some further communication to make the Senate is ready to adjourn without day.

A motion to reconsider was subsequently made by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) and was entered. Resolutions for investigation of the charges against Senators Roach, of North Dakota, and Powers, of Montana, were offered by Messrs. Hoar and Chandler, and were laid over till to-morrow.

Comparative Statement.

The following comparative statement, prepared at the postoffice department, has been made public: Total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed from March 4, 1893, inclusive, 878, of which 508 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths, and 370 removals. Of the removals 90 served four years and over.

Total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed from March 4, 1889, to April 3, 1889, 1,328, of which 503 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths, and 825 removals. At that time no book record was kept of the terms of service in removal cases.

Carlisle's Private Secretary.

Washington, April 10.—Secretary Carlisle has appointed Herman Van Senden, editor of the Paducah, Ky., Standard, his private secretary. Mr. Van Senden is 30 years of age, a native of Kentucky, and was appointed on the recommendation of Congressman Stone.

JUDGE BARRETT'S DECISION.

Refused an Allowance to the United Garment Workers.

New York, April 10.—Judge Barrett, in the Supreme court chambers this morning, granted the application made by Healy, Lauterbach & Johnson, on behalf of the Clothing Manufacturers' association for a discontinuance of their action against the United Garment Workers. Lawyer Fromme, for the garment workers, said they were entitled to an allowance from the manufacturers. Judge Barrett refused the allowance. He said the firms comprising the Manufacturers' association will now apply individually for injunctions against the strikers.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug gists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

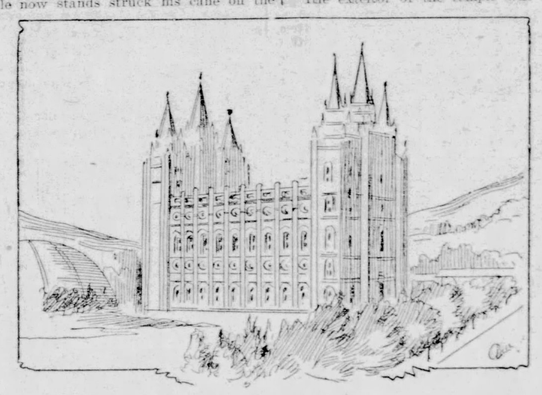
HAVE YOU GOT PILES

ITCHING PILES known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and BLIND BLEEDING or PROTRUDING PILES YIELD AT ONCE TO DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MORMON TEMRLE.

Forty Years It Was In Process of Construction—Tribulations of the Mormon Church—Description of Temple.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 6.—The great new Mormon temple was dedicated today in the presence of a throng of believers. This is the huge structure the site for which was selected July 28, 1847, the fifth day after the Mormon pioneers entered Great Salt Lake Valley. Brigham Young, president of the church, with a number of apostles, was viewing the prospect in the place selected as his new home, where all seemed a barren waste, and in passing the southwest corner of where the temple now stands struck his cane on the



THE NEW MORMON TEMPLE.

ground and exclaimed: "Here will be the temple of our God."

The prayer of dedication of the temple this morning thanked God for raising up of the prophet Joseph Smith, for the Book of Mormon, for the organization of the church, and for the two temples heretofore built, for Brigham Young, John Taylor and the present head of the church; blesses God for the completion of the temple and prays that whoever enters there may feel holy influences.

It offers the temple to the Lord as a whole and in all its separate parts; asks a blessing upon all who administer therein and who have labored thereon. Praises God for blessings enjoyed; invokes blessings on all in authority in the church and the several grades of priesthood, seven by name and on saints in the home, and in the south of Zion, on Sunday schools and other organizations, relief societies, etc., and prays for new revenues whereby the needy may obtain livelihood by honest industry. It asks lovely kindness of the Lord toward

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF.

stricken people of the house of Judah. It asks God to remember the dwindling Indians, and that they may be made "a white and delightsome race."

It thanks God for this government, and asks blessings on its officers.

The services in the temple were as secret as a Masonic lodge. The morning services lasted till 12 o'clock. Many time no one came out and none but high dignitaries of the church were admitted once the services had begun.

In 1846 the Mormons were forced to leave Nauvoo, Ills., and seek to the westward, in the fastnesses of the Rocky mountains, beyond the boundaries of the United States, a home where they could worship God according to their peculiar beliefs. They had been driven out of Missouri. In 1838 under many charges, the principal one of which was that they were abolitionists. From Missouri they went to Illinois, settled on the east bank of the Mississippi, and called the place Nauvoo; here they built a pretty town and began the erection of a temple, but they seem to have again fallen under the displeasure of their neighbors. Their leader and prophet, Joseph Smith, was thrown into prison, and while under the protection of the law was mobbed and shot to death.

Such men as Stephen A. Douglas advised the Mormons to seek a home beyond the boundaries of the United States. This they did by the evacuation of Nauvoo in February, 1846. Though it was midwinter, they crossed the Mississippi on the ice and faced the hardships of a journey across the bleak, wind-swept prairies of Iowa territory.

Reached the Valley.

It was July, 1847, nearly eighteen months after the exodus from Nauvoo, that a band of 146, the advance guard of the Mormon people, under the leadership of Brigham Young, who had succeeded Joseph Smith as president of the church, marched through "Emigrant Pass," in the "Wasatch" range, and beheld below them the great inland sea, "Salt Lake," and the sun-scorched hills of the wide valley rolling down to its blue waters.

On the shoulder of a foot-hill putting out from the "Wasatch" in the most commanding spot, Brigham Young, as he smote the ground with his cane, said: "Here we will build the temples of our God." They were then in Mexican territory, but it became part of the United States shortly afterward by the terms of the settlement of the question that had caused the Mexican war.

The Mormons had come to the valley very poor. The first question was to live. They were in the midst of a desert, but they went bravely and patiently to work, digging ditches to bring the streams that flowed down the mountains, fed by the eternal snows of the high ranges, and turn their waters into the parched earth. The touch of water was like that of a magic wand on this thirsty soil, making it wonderfully productive.

Across the long marches, 1,500 miles from their old homes on the east bank of the Mississippi, in their pinching poverty, came the struggling Mormons. They settled on the desert lands; grain, vegetables and fruit sprang up as if by magic, and under the matchless executive ability of Brigham Young, though isolated from all communities, they became prosperous and self-sustaining.

It was February 14, 1853, that the beginning was made on the temple suggested by President Young, and June 16, 1853, the corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies.

Afraid of Johnson.

At that time the building material most used was "adobes" (sun-dried bricks).—At Red Butte Canon, close to the city, a red sandstone was found, and of this and "adobes" it was decided to build the temple; but before the foundation was begun a desirable stone, a gray granite, was discovered at Cottonwood Canon, twenty miles south of Salt Lake City, and this stone was chosen. The work has proceeded slowly and steadily for over 40 years. Of late years, since a railway was built southward from Salt Lake, the work has been more rapid. Previous to the building of that road each of the great blocks of granite had to be hauled twenty miles with oxen and carts, and it often required four days to get one stone from the quarries to the temple. Four, six, or eight oxen drawing a cart under which was swinging a block of granite weighing many tons was a familiar sight on the streets of Salt Lake City for over a quarter of a century, during which time the work, necessarily, proceeded slowly, but it did proceed with few interruptions.

In 1857, when Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's army was approaching Salt Lake for the alleged purpose of subduing traitorous insubordination to the government on the part of the Mormons, the people, thinking the scenes of their expulsion from Missouri and from Illinois were to be repeated, deserted their homes and took refuge in the mountains, leaving only enough men to burn and destroy the city,—for they determined that Johnston's army should be greeted by a smoking desert.

Actual war was avoided, and the people returning to their homes work was again resumed on the temple.

There were brief interruptions when famine threatened the people from grasshopper invasions. And again in '68 and '70, when the great transcontinental railway was being constructed and all of the available force of Mormons was employed in this great work; and still again, when the receiver was appointed under the Edmunds-Tucker act to control the escheated property of the church and a seizure of the temple was made, it was in the possession of the receiver for a short time.

The exterior of the temple was completed and the capstone laid June 6, 1892, the thirty-ninth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone. The ceremonies were attended by over 50,000 people. A copper plate inscribed with historical data, various church publications, photographs, etc., were laid in the capstone.

It is surmounted by a figure representing the angel "Maroni," a statue 12 feet in height, of hammered copper, plated with heavy gold leaf. It stands 222 feet above the earth and is a graceful and pretty object, holding to its lips a golden trumpet, through which is being sounded the glad tidings of "The Latter Day Saints" to the people of the earth. The angel "Maroni," according to the Mormon belief, appeared and revealed to Joseph Smith the hiding place of the golden tablets from which is inscribed the Book of Mormon. This statue, as seen from the street, is a fitting crown to the grand architectural lines on which the temple is built.

The Temple's Dimensions.

The dimensions of this crowning architectural effort of the "Latter Day Saints" are as follows:

Its whole length is 186 feet and width 99 feet. There are six towers, three on the east and three on the west end of the structure. Total height to top of highest spire, 222 1-2 feet; height of walls, 167 1-2 feet; the thickness of walls at bottom, 9 feet; thickness of wall at top, 6 feet. The whole rests upon a foot-wall 10 feet thick and 16 feet deep; the building covers an area of 31,850 feet. Situated 320 feet from the temple is the boiler and power house. Here four engines furnish the power for four dynamos of over 2,000 candle power, by which the whole interior of the building is lighted, as well as the powerful lamps on each side of the spires. The lamp surmounting the figure of "Maroni" is 200 candle power. From here is also furnished through a 12-inch main, laid in a rock-lined tunnel, where it can be examined at any time, the hot water heating for the building. From this house also comes the power for two powerful passenger elevators. The most modern plans for heating and ventilating have been adopted and have already proved successful. Ventilation is secured by the pressing of an electric button by which ventilators and transoms are thrown open and electric fans put in motion. The building is absolutely fireproof, still every precaution has been taken against fire.

In each of the four corners of the building are winding stairs; over 200 steps of solid granite reach from the basement to the top. These blocks of granite are built into solid walls and newel posts, and give the impression that this building will stand while time lasts.

The basement room occupies the whole building. It is tiled with and its base is of marble. In this room is the baptismal font. The font is of bronze and rests on the backs of twelve life-sized bronze oxen, three looking to the east, three to the west, three to the north, and three to the south.

Prevailing Colors.

The prevailing colors throughout the interior are blue and gold, but with such an artistic blending of subduing tints that nowhere is there the unpleasing suggestion of dazzling brightness.

There are three floors above the basement; the first and second are divided into rooms large and small, in which the rites and ceremonies of the church will take place—marriages, the endowment, and other secret ceremonies. All of these rooms are beautiful.

The upper floor consists of one large room, as does the basement. It is 120x80 feet and 36 feet to the ceiling. A gallery of graceful sweep encircles the room, and the seating capacity, including the gallery, is over 3,000 persons. The gallery is railed with bronze and has hand-carved decorations. The ceilings are artistically paneled and encircled by a frescoed frieze. There are innumerable pernanent lights and five large ornamental chandeliers.

A noticeable feature is the permanent wash-basins of delicately tinted native onyx, which are seen in all parts of the building. The hardware of the Temple was made to order and is ornamented with either the bee-hive or the clasped hands, the symbols of the church, in connection with the motto, "Holiness to the Lord."

In the basement the knobs, hinges, etc., are of brass. On the first floor they are of plated gold, on the second of plated silver, on the third of old silver and the fourth of old bronze.

MORMONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Three Men to be Prophets, Seers and Revelators.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 6.—At the afternoon session of the conference yesterday, 12,000 crowded into the Tabernacle, and between 3,000 and 4,000 occupied Assembly hall, where an overflow meeting was held.

First Presidential Councilor Cannon read the list of officers of the church which had been proposed for the ensuing year. President Wilford Woodruff, First Vice Presidential Councilor Geo. Q. Cannon and Second Vice Presidential Councilor Joseph F. Smith were retained as members of the first presidency. Lorenzo Snow was retained as president of the Twelve Apostles, who were also named.

All of the above-named officers were chosen by vote to be the prophets, seers and revelators of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The governor of Pushi took the first step several months ago in the matter of establishing bull fighting. There has been no exhibitions of that sort in that city since the law went into effect.

BALLS OF FIRE

hurled into the ranks of an army could not have created the excitement and dismay that our

MURRAY $55.95 BUGGY and $5.95 HARNESS

What has been the result of our four years' work in reforming the Buggy and Harness business of the country?

The result is simply this—that to-day our name is a criterion of QUALITY and LOW PRICES. Our MURRAY Buggies and Harness are more widely used than any three makes in the whole country. We have had to increase our Plant from year to year, until now we have the best facilities for serving your customers of any factory on the face of the globe.

have caused among the Buggy and Harness Manufacturers and Agents throughout the United States. FOUR YEARS AGO we began selling our Murray Buggies and Harness direct to the consumer, barring out all Middlemen in the shape of the Dealer and the Agent, and giving to the consumers themselves the benefits of the immense profits heretofore squeezed and coaxed out of them by that class of men. We were fully convinced that by selling at first cost to the consumer direct, and by giving them the most substantial, the newest styles and the best finished work that could be produced, we would be eminently successful.

WE'VE OUR FIGHTING CLOTHES ON!

and from now and henceforth the war will be more bitter than ever. The support we have received from all parts of the country fully warrants us in the statement that we have Hundreds of Thousands, and with their support, we will the coming season make a record that will open the eyes of Dealers, Agents and Imitators, who are sore at our unprecedented success. All people except fools have enemies—we have ours. Dealers, who are sore because we have the Factories, Dealers, who are sore because we have the trade. Having "Dollars" amounts to anything whatever to you, we've we can only say, that they have our sympathy, while we are busy filling up orders. Send for our GRANDEST CATALOGUE ever published. It contains about one hundred and sixty pages, and will be sent FREE OF CHARGE if you call at our factory, or simply drop us a line asking for it. Illustrations and prices, which will be of great interest to you. Will mail you this FREE. Address

THE WILBER H. MURRAY MFG. CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ANNIHILATORS OF HIGH PRICES AND EXORBITANT PROFITS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PAID A TRIBUTE TO MR. BLAINE.

Session of the Bering Sea Commission at Paris.

Paris, April 5.—The court of arbitration regarding Bering Sea, resumed its session at 11:45 a. m. to-day. The Hon. E. J. Phelps, counsel in behalf of the United States, continued his argument. He contended that the British supplementary was inadmissable. The admission of new evidence at this stage, Mr. Phelps said, was a gross injustice to the United States, because it deprived the United States of any chance to adduce rebutting the testimony. Mr. Phelps discoursed at some length on the technical meaning of the treaty of arbitration, and the conditions and methods of procedure to be followed under the treaty.

Sir Charles Russell, in replying to Mr. Phelps, in behalf of Great Britain, paid a tribute to the late James G. Blaine, whose ability, he said, was recognized in both hemispheres. The court adjourned at 1:30 p. m. for luncheon.

Paris, April 7.—In closing his answer to Mr. Phelps's proposal to exclude the supplementary report of the British Bering Sea commissioners, Sir Charles Russell contended that the objections of the United States to the report on the ground that it had not been subject to control or cross-examination applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United States counter case. For instance, four reports made by Capt. Hooper, concerning seal life in the Pribyloff islands had been incorporated in the counter case, although these were evidence of the kind to which the United States had objected when it came to Great Britain.

These reports, like much other similar matter, had been used in the American case without provoking the slightest protest from Great Britain. The supplementary report, which Mr. Phelps had asked to have excluded, did not contain any new facts, but simply the results of a re-examination of well known facts. In conclusion, Sir Charles Russell urged upon the arbitrators the necessity of determining the question of right before dealing with the regulation of the seal fisheries. The British counsel, he said, would do their utmost to make this course of procedure prevail.

In opening his address in reply to Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Carter remarked that it was not a custom of the American bar for counsel to introduce his own personality in a case so as to lend weight to his arguments; therefore he himself would not follow the example set several times by counsel for Great Britain. Proceeding then to the question at issue, he pointed out that when the United States delegates arrived in Paris, the cases, so far as argument was concerned, were finished, and both cases and counter cases had long been closed. The United States government, therefore, never imagined that further evidence would be adduced.

The United States government was of the opinion that it had much reason to complain of Great Britain's conduct in the case, but this had been passed over. That, however, after the case had been submitted, additional evidence should be brought forward, was a contingency which had never been contemplated by the representatives of the American government. They admitted their further oral argument might be necessary for the purpose of elucidation, but surprise was the least of the emotions they experienced when the supplementary report was introduced. They believed that the only thing to be done was to return those documents, as the time for submitting new evidence was long past.

"We would not impute bad faith to the British government," said Mr. Carter, "nor charge the British delegates with entering upon the case saying, 'we will catch those Yankees a trick worth knowing.' At the same time we hold that our opponents proceeded on an erroneous interpretation of the treaty of arbitration."

Paris, April 8.—James C. Carter, counsel for the United States, continued, before the Bering sea court of arbitration yesterday, his reply to Sir Charles Russell's plea for the admission of evidence of the British supplementary report of the Bering sea commission. The contention of the counsel for Great Britain, he said, had been that the question of right in the Bering sea must be settled before the matter of regulations. The contention of the United States from the beginning of the dispute, however, had concerned the regulations. The United States had held also that for the settlement of the property daily advanced by them, evidence of seal life in the Bering sea was necessary.

Such evidence was contained in the original reports of the Bering sea commission, and, therefore, these reports formed an indispensable part of the case and counter-case. As for the supplementary report, it had not appeared in the matter already referred to, and it ought, therefore, to be excluded from the evidence. Great Britain had claimed the power, under Article 7 of the treaty of arbitration, to include the supplementary report in the evidence to be considered. This article declared that if it be necessary that the concurrence of Great Britain necessary to establish regulations, the report of the joint commission shall then be laid before the tribunal, with such other evidence as either government may submit. Thus, Great Britain had construed as a right to introduce evidence as to regulations, even after the case and counter-case had been closed.

In replying to Mr. Carter, Sir Charles Russell admitted that Sir Julian Pauncefote's dispatch, so far as mentioned, concerning questions of regulations. This was due to the fact that the intention was to settle the Russian and other powers concerning the regulation of the seal fisheries. If the correspondence were further consulted, however, it would be found that separate negotiations had proceeded simultaneously on questions of rights and damages for seizure.

Baron de Courcel asked Sir Charles Russell to produce proof for this statement, and Sir Charles quoted from several dispatches that passed between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Lord Salisbury in May, 1890, concerning rights and damages.

Since then, he added, the question of regulation had disappeared as a separate subject of consideration, and all questions had been handled together in the subsequent negotiations.

The court adjourned until Tuesday, when it will hold a secret session.

Osman Digma, the Dervish leader, has made another raid in Upper Egypt. He directed his incursion toward Tokar, and was met and repulsed by the Egyptian cavalry. The cavalry pursued Digma's forces and killed 12 of the Dervishes.

NO BETTER PROOF.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS THE BEST

MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PENNA.

To the Editor of the New York World:

"Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was

A HELPLESS CRIPPLE FOR 19 YEARS,

unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been

COMPLETELY CURED."

Very truly,

M. THOMPSON, POSTMASTER.

CABINET AT LAST FORMED.

M. Dupuy's Policy Announced—Chamber to Dissolve.

Paris, April 5.—M. Dupuy has succeeded in forming a cabinet as follows: M. Dupuy, premier and minister of the interior; Paul Louis Peytral, minister of finance; Raymond Poincarre, minister of public instruction; Louis Terrier, minister of commerce; Admiral Rumire, minister of marine; Jule Develle, minister of foreign affairs; Francois Viette, minister of public works; Gen. Loseillon, minister of war; Albert Viger, minister of agriculture.

The announcement of M. Dupuy's policy is to the effect that he will ask the chamber at once to dispose of the present budget as soon as possible so as to clear the way for the discussion of the budget of 1894. The voting of the latter budget will end the work of the chamber.

Paris, April 6.—M. Dupuy, the new premier, will emphasize in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the Panama canal scandals must not prevent Parliament from fulfilling its duties to the people. He will also impress upon the chamber that the Cabinet will undertake to ensure everybody full liberty of action in the coming elections. The Chamber of Deputies will be asked to assent to the separation of the Liquor reform bill from the budget on the condition that the senate will discuss the measure speedily as a special bill. The Senate will be asked to pass the bill taxing bourse transactions. The Coulisse or unauthorized brokerage system will not be suppressed, but provision will be made to better regulate outside dealings and fresh conditions will be imposed upon foreign speculators with a view to suppress unauthorized transactions.

It is believed that the Chamber of Deputies will pass the budget by Saturday, in which case the legislature

GENERAL NEWS.

A MUNICIPAL COMPLICATION.

Cleveland Has Two Mayors Both Claiming Power to Act.

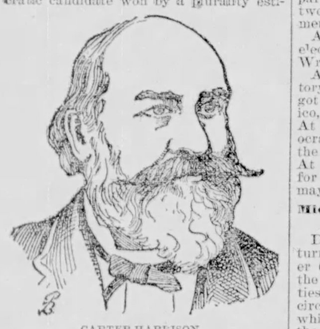
Cleveland, O., April 11.—A queer municipal complication was precipitated here last night when Robert Blee, the Democratic mayor-elect, sent to the Republican council his official bond and the names of the members of his cabinet for confirmation. It has been the custom for the new mayor to assume office the second Monday after election, and nobody supposed there would be a departure from the custom now. The law provides, however, that the mayor shall file his bond and take the oath of office within ten days after he has been notified of his election. In Mr. Blee's case the ten days will expire next Saturday. It is also provided by law that the mayor's bond must be approved by the council before he can assume the duties of the office.

Mr. Blee took the oath before a notary public yesterday afternoon. The council refused last night, however, to confirm his bond or the names of his cabinet nominees. The Democrats claim that Mr. Blee is the mayor. If they are right the city departments are without heads, because the terms of the members of the cabinet expire with that of the mayor. The Republicans insist that Mayor Rose is still the executive of the city, and that the departments will be in control of his cabinet until Mr. Blee shall legally qualify as mayor. It is said that Mr. Blee will attempt to assume the duties of mayor to-day.

Mr. Blee said at a late hour last night that he should go to the city hall to-day and assume the duties of the office. "I am mayor," he said, "and shall act as such."

Harrison Elected Mayor.

Chicago, April 5.—For the fourth time Carter Harrison has been elected mayor of Chicago. The polling passed off quietly yesterday, and the Democratic candidate won by a plurality esti-



CARTER HARRISON.

mated at 20,000. The fight was a three-cornered affair, but the labor ticket, headed by ex-Mayor Cregier, did not cut the figure expected. Not more than 3,000 votes were cast for it.

It was a campaign of boodle, and Harrison dispensed it with a lavish hand. The free and easy element of the city were with him, and the Republican-Citizens candidate, Samuel W. Allerton, backed by law and order, and the more conservative class of citizens, was not in it.

Cyrus P. Walbridge Chosen Mayor of St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 5.—The election in this city resulted in a victory for the Republicans. They secured the mayor, collector, council and most of the minor offices, if not all. Cyrus P. Walbridge, Republican, secures the mayoralty plum from James Banneman by a majority of about 3,000. Henry Ziegenheim, for collector, and Charles Nagle, for president of the council (Republican) defeat their Democratic opponents by still larger majorities. The Republicans, it

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

is thought, also secure every one of the six councilmen and a majority of the house of delegates. Four years ago Noonan (Democrat), for mayor, defeated Butler (Republican) by about 3,700 ma-

C. P. WALBRIDGE.

jority, the issue being an almost unanimous desire for a change in the method of administering the city government.

The election throughout Missouri was not of especial interest. Party lines were not, as a rule, drawn.

At Holden, the non-partisan ticket was successful, and T. C. Borden was elected mayor.

At Clinton, the fight was strictly on party lines, and two Republicans and two Democrats were elected as aldermen.

At Booneville, the Republican ticket elected, by 200 majority, Thomas B. Wright mayor.

At Jefferson City, the Republican victory is nearly entire. The Democrats got three out of five aldermen. At Mexico, the Democrats carried the council. At Kingston, Judge W. A. Wood (Democrat) was elected mayor. At Sedalia, the Democrats have a complete victory. At Gallatin, the fight was the hottest for years. Benton Miller was elected mayor.

Michigan Elects Hooker for Supreme Judge.

Detroit, April 8.—Almost complete returns show the election of Judge Hooker (Republican) for supreme judge, and the two Republican regents by pluralities of more than 1,000. Election for circuit judge was held in 23 districts, of which the Republicans carried thirteen the Democrats four and fusionists six. Municipal elections were held in all the cities in the state. Outside Detroit, in several places the old Democratic strongholds, Republican mayors and officials were elected, while in a fewer number of Republican cities the Democratic party carried the day.

The more important cities in which Republican mayors were elected were as follows: Adrian, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Big Rapids, Cadillac, Charlotte, Clare, Coldwater, Eaton Rapids, Flint, Grand Rapids, Harrison, Hillsdale, Hudson, Iron Mountain, Ishpeming, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Lansing, Manistee, Muskegon, Mason, Midland, Niles, Negaunee, St. Johns, St. Ignace Sa. Clair, St. Joseph, Sault Ste. Marie. In Albion, Bay City, Cheboygan, Dowagiac, Grand Haven, Greenville, Holland, Ionia, Ludington, Marshall, Monroe, Menominee, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Clemens, Port Huron, Pontiac and Ypsilanti the Democrats prevailed. Non-partisan and fusion tickets were successful in other cities, among them being Marquette.

All the proposed constitutional amendments were carried. The Republicans made great gains in Saginaw and Wayne counties, which are Democratic strongholds, and elected their judicial and school tickets by good pluralities.

A SECOND ELECTION FAILS.

Still No Choice for Assemblymen in Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., April 10.—A second attempt to elect members of the General Assembly was made in Pawtucket, Cranston, East Providence and North Kingstown Saturday. The Democrats were successful everywhere except in East Providence. Ex-Speaker Wilson (Rep.) being re-elected in that town by a substantial majority. But one Representative was elected in Pawtucket, however, there being no choice in the cases of the other five, and another attempt to elect will be made next Tuesday.

The result of the election makes the legislature a tie, 41 Republicans and 41 Democrats; 28 seats remain to be filled, and bye-elections for that purpose will be held the coming week. Upon the result of those elections depends the complexion of the legislature and the choice of state officers, there having been no election by the people.

LIBERTY BELL FOR THE FAIR.

The Great Piece Will be Cast April 30, at Troy.

New York, April 11.—Rare coins and souvenirs of gold and silver are accumulating in large quantities in Troy, where they will enter into the composition of the 13,000 pound liberty bell, which the Daughters of the Revolution propose to place on exhibition at the World's Fair. This great bell will be cast on April 30, that date being the anniversary of George Washington's first inauguration as President. It is expected that Mrs. Cleveland will on that day press an electric button in the White House, which shall give the signal in the foundry at Troy to let the molten metal flow. Contributions of valuable metallic articles, some of peculiar historic interest, have thus far been received from various sections of the country. They include gold rings and bracelets, old coins, silver spoons, cups, and sword hilts and bronze ornaments.

Robert T. Lincoln sent a link from the gold watch chain worn by the martyred President at the time he was shot. A patriotic woman forwarded a bronze cup once used in the family of Thomas Jefferson. Each of the express companies have agreed to carry articles given for this bell from any part of the country to Troy, free, if weighing less than ten pounds. The bell will cost $6,500, and care will be taken that it shall have a clear, sweet and rich tone.

BIG STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

Four Thousand Men at the Exposition Grounds Out.

Chicago, April 10.—Four thousand men quit work at the exposition grounds this morning.

Before 1 p. m. fully 4,000 men were out, including probably over a dozen different trades. To make matters worse, at this juncture, one-third of the employes of the installation department, 200 in number, declared a strike and promptly quit work.

Chicago, April 11.—The great strike inaugurated yesterday, and which threatened the most serious consequences, is a thing of the past.

For the first time since its inception organized labor came squarely in contact with the United States government, and while all questions of wages were satisfactorily settled, the right of the employers to use non-union men or union men, the right of men to be in the ranks of organized labor or without them, was insisted upon by the national representatives and acknowledged by the union men themselves.

An agreement was reached which is to continue throughout the entire period of the exposition, and under which further trouble is impossible. The men have received the formal concession of a minimum rate of wages, and have yielded to the demand of the exposition officials that they may employ any man, whether he be or be not a member of any labor organization.

STRIKE ON THE SANTA FE.

Over a Thousand Men Quit Work at Topeka.

Topeka, April 10.—Over 1,100 employes in the Santa Fe shops have struck for an advance of 25 cents per day. So far, no excitement has been manifested. The shop and yard were deserted yesterday. A large number of applications for positions were received from men desirous of filling the strikers' places.

None of these have been acted upon. One of the strikers, who was interviewed to-day, said that, in his opinion, the strike was premature, and that dissatisfaction over its having been ordered was already beginning to show itself among the men.

TILLMAN BUYING BOTTLES.

Getting Ready for the Opening of His State Saloon.

Pittsburg, April 11.—Governor B. R. Tillman and State Commissioner D. H. Traxler, of South Carolina, were in Pittsburg yesterday examining into the cost of the manufacture and sale of Liquor in bottles, in connection with the law in regard to liquid refreshment, which goes into effect on July 1st. According to this law, state dispensaries will take the place of saloons after that date, and the profits will be turned into the state treasury.

"The new law by which the state will directly control the liquor traffic," said Gov. Tillman, "will be, of course, an experiment with us, and will have to be tried before its efficacy is assured. It is such a radical change that it will take time to get it in proper working shape."

GREAT VICTORY FOR BRIGGS.

Red Hot Time at the Meeting Monday

New York, April 11.—Interest in the Briggs case is reviving as the time for the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly approaches. That body will assemble in Washington on the third Thursday in May, and to it the committee of prosecution of the New York Presbytery, representing the Presbyterian church, will appeal from the decision of the New York Presbytery, acquitting the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs of the charges of heresy, preferred against him.

The semi-annual meeting of the New York Presbytery was held yesterday and the principal business before the body was the election of seven clerical and seven lay commissioners and their alternates to the general assembly, which will meet in Washington next month.

The election for clerical delegates to the General Assembly resulted in the choice of the following: Rev. Drs. Alexander, Tompkinson, Brown, Spinning, Booth, Chambers, and Wylie. It is regarded as a victory for the Briggs men. The first four named are supporters of Dr. Briggs and the other three are anti-Briggs men. The lay delegation was chosen after the Briggs men had left the session and stands two for and five against Briggs.

Finance and Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The feature of the week in New York financial circles was the brisk renewal of gold shipments, a total of $2,630,832 on Tuesday and Saturday, of which $2,010,000 went to Bremen and the remainder to Havana. It is expected that $2,500,000 will go Tuesday to Europe. Money on call was higher early in the week, but not active, reaching 7 per cent, but falling later to 3 1-2 and 4, and closing nominal on Saturday at 3 per cent. Time money was not especially active during the week. The demand was only fair, while the lenders held out conservatively for a high grade of collateral, and in many instances insisted upon the gold note. This refers, of course, to the higher grade of loans, the rates for which were 5 1-2 per cent for thirty to sixty days and 6 per cent for longer periods. There were some transactions at higher rates, where the comparatively questionable character of the collateral was compensated for by an excess of liberality in margin.

The tendency of the stock market has been in the direction of increased confidence, and hence of higher prices. There are, however, elements of the financial situation which must prevent any great improvement of values. These are, the strong flow of gold to Europe; the unsatisfactory condition of our trade balances, which are against us, and the clear evidences that the financiers of Europe are determined to draw from us the gold which is still required to place Austria-Hungary's monetary system on a gold basis. In the revival of activity last week, which began with a sharp rally in prices on Wednesday, the railway stocks resumed their place at the head of the market, the Vanderbilt and granger roads showing the most activity. The near approach of the opening of the World's Fair invests the railway situation with hopefulness, of course.

The silver market was inactive the world over last week. The reports of financial disturbances in India had its effect on India exchange, and consequently affected the silver market in London, and necessarily in New York, where the price went off 1.1-4 cent. The closing price for silver bullion in that city on Saturday was 83 3-8 cents per ounce, at which rate the bullion value of the silver dollar is 64 1-8 cents.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLDEO BLADE.
Toledo, O., April 11, 1893.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the year ended April 11:

	April 11.	April 4.
U. S. 4s coupons.....	113	113
U. S. 4s registered.....	113	113
U. S. 2s registered.....	99½	99½
Pacific 6s of 1895.....	105	105

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

This afternoon wheat was active, closing firm. The Government report of 77.4 as to condition, is the lowest April condition with the exception of 1885. The cables were firm. The May report of the Government may show a better percentage than that of April. The present report is a strong bull argument, and prices would have advanced more sharply were it not for the fact that the visible is so large and the Bergsaas company's deal small.

Corn was fairly active, closing 1-4c below the opening. May opened at Chicago at 41 5-8c, and closed at 40 7-8c.

AT THE TOLEDO EXCHANGE.

Close at Toledo.

Trade was active this afternoon, and the market closed steadier. Corn was easier. Clover seed dull, steady.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 73 1-2c; No. 3 soft red, 68c.

May wheat, 74, then 73 3-4c; July, 76c, 75 3-4c, and to close, 75 7-8c; August, 76c, and to close, 75 3-4c.

Prices of May and July wheat, to-day:

May.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Toledo	74	74	73¾	73¾
Chicago	84½	87	84	86¾
New York...	79⅝	79⅝	77⅝	77⅝
St. Louis....	69¾	69¾	68½	69⅛
July—				
Toledo	76	76⅜	75¾	75¾
Chicago	77	77	75¾	76¼
New York...	81¼	81¼	79⅝	80
St. Louis....	73	73	72¼	72¼

Corn—No. 2, 41 1-2c; No. 2, May, 41 1-8c; No. 3 corn, 40 1-2c.

Oats—No. 2, 32@34c.

Rye—No. 2, 55c.

Clover seed—Prime, cash, $8.70; No. 2, $8.25; receipts, 50 bags; shipments, 376 bags.

C. A. King & Co., report street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 68c; white wheat, 69c; corn, 44c; oats, 35@38c; rye, 49c.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade was fairly good this morning. The butter market was very firm. Eggs held well at quotations. Poultry firm. In fruits, lemons are firm and advancing. Jobbers' prices are:

Butter—Dairy, 28c; creamery, 32@33c.

Eggs—Fresh, 14@15c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, 11c; dressed, 13c; turkeys, live, 12½c; dressed, 15c.

Cheese—Full skim, 4½@5c; part skim, 8½c; full cream, 12@14c.

Game—Wild turkeys, Mallard, per pair, $1.25; red winged teal, pair, 60c; blue bills, 75c; red heads, $1.50.

Vegetables—Onions, bu, old, $1.50@1.75; Bermuda onions, new, crate, $2.75; beans, handpicked, bu, $2.25; green onions, doz. bunches, 15c; pieplant, doz. 50c; lettuce, lb, 15c; spinach, bu, 75c; beets, bu, 60c; carrots, 40c; potatoes, bu, 80@85c.

Dressed meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs, $8; mutton, 7½c; beef, 5@6½c; calves, 6@7c.

Fresh fish—Retail—Herring, pound, 6c; smelts, 12 1-2c; black bass, 15c; white fish, 12 1-2c; trout, 10c; halibut, 15c; Kennebec river salmon, 15c; red snappers, 12 1-2c; blue fish, 12 1-2c; fresh cod, 10@12 1-2c; pike, 10c; pickerel, 10c; roe shad, each, 75c; buck shad, 60c.

Fruits—Apples, bu, $2.50@3.75, according to quality; lemons, box, $3.50@4; oranges, box, $2.75; cranberries, crate, $3.50.

Salt meats—Heavy mess pork, per bbl, $13; short mess, $20; short clear mess, $21.50.

Hams—Sugar cured, all weights, lb, 14c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; do rib, 14c; bologna, lb, 6c; shoulders, lb, 12c.

Lard—Kettle-rendered, tierces, barrels, half barrels, 50-pound tins, 13c.

Hides—Green—Heavy steers, per lb, 5c; light, 3½c; No. 2, 2c; calf, 7c; No. 2 calf, 5c; kip, 5c; No. 2 kip, 3½c. Cured hides—Heavy steers, 6½c; light, 4½c; No. 2, 3c; calf, 8@8½c; No. 2, 6½@7c; kip, 6c; No. 2, 4½c; tallow, 5c.

Wool—Washed, 16@20c; unwashed, 22@ 23c per lb.

Hay—Best baled timothy in car lots, $13@14; fair quality, $12; mixed hay, $8@9; baled straw, $5@6.

Mill feed, per ton, $16.50@17.

Flour—Spring patents, bbls, $5; family brands, $4.

Grain and Produce.

Milwaukee, April 11.—Barley quiet; No. 2, 63½c; sample, 48@61c. Rye lower; No. 1, 56c.

Detroit, April 11.—Market closed firm; prices about higher for wheat; No. 1 white and No. 2 red cash, 72¾c; May, 73¾c; July, 76¼c; No. 3 red, 67¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37½@c; No. 2 mixed, 35½c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 52½c.

Kansas City, April 10.—Wheat and rye are based on Mississippi river; corn and oats basis, Kansas City. Wheat slow; No. 2 hard, 66@67c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c. Corn —Mixed was slow and 1@2c lower; white corn was firm; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 2 white, 36c. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed, 28½@ 29c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c.

Liverpool, April 11.—Close—Pork and flour— Demand moderate and prices unchanged. Lard—Demand for spot poor; no demand for futures; spot dull at 5os 6d. Wheat—Demand moderate; No. 2 red winter firm at 5s 10½d; No. 2 red spring firm at 6s 4½d. Corn—Demand for spot fair; futures poor; spot steady at 4s 3¾d; April steady at 4s 3½d; May steady at 4s 2d.

St. Louis, April 10.—Flour very quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened weak, sold offrapidly, rallied slightly, then dropped again, closing at a lower percentage than yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 68¾c; May, 68¾@ 69¾c, closing at 68¾c; July, 71¾@72¾c, closing at 71¾@71¾c; August, 72c. Corn was extremely dull, closing 1-4c and ¾c off. No. 2 cash, 28⅝@30½c; May, 37¼c; July, 38¾c. Oats declined with other cereals, closing 5c lower; cash, 32c; May, 31¾c. Rye and barley, nothing doing.

Chicago, April 11.—10:30 a. m.—Wheat opened 1@1¼c higher at 84¾@85c for May; now 87c. Corn opened ¼c higher at 41⅜c; now 41⅜@41¾c. Pork opened 12½c lower at $16.80 for September; now $16.85. Lard opened 10c lower at $9.90 for September; now $10.02½c.

Chicago, April 11.—11:50 a. m.—Wheat—May, 84½c; July, 76⅝c. Corn—May, 40⅝c; July, 42⅜c. Oats—May, 28¾c; July, 28⅝c. Pork—May, $16.30; September, $16.65. Lard—May, $9.70; September, $9.87½. Ribs—May, $9.27½; July, $9.30.

Chicago, April 11.—Close—Wheat steady; cash, 84½c, sellers; May, 86⅝c; July, 76¾@ 77c. Corn lower; cash, 38¾c; April, 40c; May, 40⅝c; July, 42c. Oats easy; cash, 28½@28c; May, 28¼@28⅝c; July, 28⅜c. Pork steady; cash, $16.05; May, $16.20; July, $16.47½; September, $16.47½. Lard steady; cash, $9.50; May, $9.65; July, $9.75; September, $9.85. Short ribs steady; cash, $9.02½; May, $9.17½; July, $9.20; September, $9.22½. Rye quiet at 56c; barley nominal at 62c; flax seed firm at $1.15; prime timothy seed quiet at $4.26. Butter steady and eggs firm. Whisky, $1.15.

New York, April 11.—Flour, weak and quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 23,075 bu; sales, 1,875,000 bu; No. 2 red, steady and fairly active; May, 78 5-16c; July, 80⅝@81¼c. Rye, quiet and weak; western, 58@62c. Barley, firm but quiet; state, 65@75c; western, 60@75c; No. 1 Toronto, 92c; No. 2 Toronto, 85c. Corn—Receipts, 10,000 bu; sales, 60,000 bu; No. 2, dull; May, 48⅝@ 48¾c; July, 49@49⅜c; No. 2, 51⅝@52¼c; steamer mixed, 50@5c. Oats—Receipts, 59,850 bu; sales, 35,000 bu; No. 2, dull but easier; May, 34½@34¾c; July, 34½@35c; western, 35@40c. Beef, steady but dull; extra mess, $7.50@8.50. Pork, in moderate demand and steady; new mess, $18.25; old mess, $17.75. Lard quiet and nominal at $10.15. Butter—Receipts, 3,928 packages; market quiet and weak; western dairy, 18@23c; western creamery, 25@28c. Cheese, moderately active; choice, 11½@ 11¾c; fair to good, firm and in fair demand; western, 10¾@10¾c; southern, 15½@16½c. Sugar, firm but quiet; crushed, 5¾c; granulated 4 15-16c. Petroleum, quiet but firm at $7.30@7.35. Spirits of turpentine, dull and weak at 31½@31¾c. Molasses, in fair demand and firm at 30@ 38c. Freights, quiet and weak. Resin, inactive and weak at $1.30@1.35. Tallow, dull and barely steady at 3¾c. Rosin, quiet but firm. Pacific coast, 18@21½c. Coffee—Rio, quiet and nominal; No. 7 on spot, 16½c.

Live Stock Market.

St. Louis, April 10.—Cattle—Market slow; nothing doing in native; fed Texas steers weighing 980 lbs sold at $3.70. Hogs —Market 10c higher; heavy, $7.25; mixed, $6.90@7; light, $6.70@6.90. Sheep—Market slow; no change in prices.

Cleveland, April 11.—(Special.)—Receipts of cattle, none; market steady on butcher steers. Receipts of veal calves light; feeling steady; tops, $4.50@5. Receipts of hogs, 3 cars; market steady; good mixed selling at $7.60@7.80; stags and roughs, $5@6.50. Receipts of sheep and lambs light; market steady to slow.

Chicago, April 11.—The Evening Journal reports: Receipts of cattle, 1,500; head; market steady to lower; steers, $3.50@5.85; medium, $4.35@5.25; others, $4.50@4.75; Texans, $3.30@4.15. Receipts of hogs, 20,000 head; market active and 10@15c lower; mixed, $6.80@7.20; heavy, $7.05@ 7.40; light, $7.10@7.15. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 13,000 head; market rather on the down-turn than otherwise; top sheep, $5.15@5.65; top lambs, $6@6.60.

Kansas City, April 10.—Cattle—The market was active and steady to strong for steers and cows; heifers steady; Texas and Indian steers strong to higher. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $4.10@4.60; feeders, $3.50@ 4; stockers, $2.65@3.10; cows and heifers, $1.50@3.55; stockers and feeders, $4.35@ 4.50. Hogs—The market was active and 10@15c higher, closing 5@20c higher; all grades, $6.50@6.85; bulk, $6.60@6.70. Sheep— The demand was good and the market strong.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Condition of the Grain Markets at the Close This Afternoon.

New York, April 11.—The Post's financial cablegram says: "Money for the settlement to-day was about 3 per cent, with a margin for continuation on Americans of 4 per cent. There was a small settlement. The tone of the market was flabby. The public refraining from buying foreign securities."

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
A. C. O.....	48⅝	48¾	47⅝	48
Atch.....	24⅜	24⅜	24	24⅜
A. S. R.....	104	104¾	101¼	101½
C. S.....	56⅜	56⅜	55½	56⅛
C. G. T.....	90¾	91⅛	89¾	89¾
C. B. Q.....	96	96½	95¾	96⅛
C. C. C.....	50⅜	50⅜	49	49⅛
D. L. & W...144⅛		144⅜	144	144
Erie	21¾	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
L. S.....	135	135½	132	132
L. N.....	75	75	74⅛	74⅛
Lead	40	40⅜	39	39
M. P.....	53¼	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜
N. A.....	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
N. E.....	33½	34	33½	33⅝
N. Y. C.....108½		108⅝	108½	108⅝
N. P.....	17	17	17	17
N. P. Pfd....	45⅞	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝
N. W.....113½		114	113⅛	113⅜
N. C. N....	67⅜	68	66¾	66¾
Pac. Mail ...	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
R. T.....	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝
R. G.....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
R. I.....	84⅜	85	84¼	84⅝
St. Paul	78	78⅜	77⅜	77⅜
U. P.....	38¼	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞
Wab. Pfd....	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛
W. U.....	93	93¼	94¾	94¾
Gen. Elec....	106¾	107¼	106¾	106¾
D. C. F.....	31⅝	31½	30¾	30¾
T. C. I.....	27⅝	27⅝	27	27⅛
Man.	164	164½	163¾	164

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Trade.

Business in a general way was fair during the past week. Collections satisfactory.

British Grain Trade.

(Grain in Great Britain is sold by the "quarter" of 480 lbs., or 8 American bushels. The quotations below are per quarter. A shilling is about 25 cents; a penny, 2 cents.)

London, April 10.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: In thirty markets there has been 64 inches of rain. English wheat inactive and weak at 31s@31s 3d. The sales since the harvest have been 3,921,000 quarters. The decrease, as compared with last year, being due to the low prices. In consequence of the low values, foreign has held its own. The imports of foreign wheat since the harvest amount to 8,688,247 quarters and the imports of flour to 4,183,415 quarters. Both the imports of wheat and flour show a decrease. The stocks have all decreased since January. There are 2,918,000 quarters of wheat on passage to Great Britain. That open in Mincing lane is the weaker; round and yellow is firmer. The stock of corn in London is 30,000 quarters, against 31,000 quarters at the same time last year.

Wool.

Bradstreet's reviews the wool market as follows: Considering the light supplies of wool on the markets sales have been large, having been stimulated by the recent sales, and in the aggregate considerable wool has been taken. Prices are very firm and steady. Wherever a desirable lot is offered there is little trouble about prices, for buyers are ready to pay full value. Manufacturers who are on the market are in need of wool, and they accept everything which is suitable for their requirements. Fine wools are the most wanted, but this can not be met. Territory wools are selling right along, and stocks have been much reduced. Montana wools are in larger supply than any other grade. The demand is largest for the finest and coarsest of these wools. A better inquiry is reported for Texas wools. Pulled wools are in large supply; in fact, stocks of these wools are heavier than any grade now offering. They are not selling freely, and supplies are steadily accumulating. Australian wools are very firm, owing to the advance abroad. The sales have appeared to be small, but buyers will pay more than at the last sale. Foreign manufacturers are said to be preparing to increase their production. The feeling abroad is very strong, particularly on the continent. It is the opinion among dealers that the Australian production has about reached a limit. Advices from Australia have been very discouraging to both handlers and consumers of these wools. Carpet wools are necessarily quiet on account of scarcity of stock. Supplies in foreign markets are far below what they were a year ago.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Wool quiet and nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, X and above, 30@32c; X, 28@ 29c; medium, 34@36c; coarse, 25@26c; New York, Michigan and Western fine or X and XX, 29@27c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 24@25c; washed combing and delaine, and fine washed delaine, X and XX, 30@33c; medium washed combing and delaine, 34@35c; coarse do, 25@26c; Canada washed combing, 31@33c; tub washed, choice, 32@33c; fair, 30@31c; coarse, 25@ 34c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 27@28c; coarse do, 24@25c; Montana, 16@22c; Territorial, 15c.

Boston, April 10.—The market has been very dull and the sales are only 1,576,000 lbs of all kinds, foreign and domestic. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

Galveston, Tex., April 10.—Cotton firm; middling, 8¼c; low middling, 7 13-16c; good ordinary, 7⅜c.

New Orleans, April 10.—Cotton weak; good middling, 8¼c; middling, 8 1-16c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c.

BABY ON FIRE WITH ECZEMA

Babies burning up, babies in agony from itching and burning eczemas and other torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and blotchy skin and scalp diseases. None but mothers realize how these little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will in the great majority of cases afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, and not to use them is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of suffering entailed by such neglect. Years not only of physical but of mental suffering by reason of personal disfigurement.

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